THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION | Copyright 1916 By The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916—VOL. VIII., NO. 234 | PRICE TWO CENTS

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Rumania has lost no time in following up her declaration of war on Austria-Hungary by action. News is scanty, but Vienna reports that advance guards of the two forces have come into contact at the famous Rothenthurm pass, 15 miles south of Hermannstadt, which carries the railway from Transylvania over the mountains into Rumania. Fighting is also reported in the passes south of Kronstadt. It is clear from these movements that Rumania, acting in concert with her allies, has decided to make Hungary the first point of attack and the capture of the two important towns and railway centers of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt is evidently one of her immediate objectives.

On the Salonika front, the Serbians continue to make progress on the extreme left of the allied line. The position on the Struma remains unaltered, but in the Greek territory now in Bulgarian hands the Bulgarians continue to occupy towns and villages and generally to consolidate their positions. The fact, however, already pointed out, that the allied right flank is secure against any turning movement is indicated by the news that the allied fleet is harassing any gathering of the Bulgarian forces at the mouth of the Struma.

On the western front the Franco-British forces maintain themselves successfully and continue to make progress. London reports advances east of Delville wood and "minor successful enterprises near Mouquet farm."

Petrograd reports vigorous and successful operations against the Turks in Armenia north of Bitlis and in the direction of Mosul.

There is no news of importance from the other war theaters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday—The official statement issued yesterday by German army headquarters staff follows:

Western theater—In the Somme district our western opponents, with strong forces and after copious artillery preparations made fresh efforts in the evening and in the night to break through our lines north of the river.

The English repeatedly stormed against our positions on the Thiepval-Mouquet and Delville Wood-Guinchy fronts, while the French stormed our positions between Maurepas and Clery.

Their attacks failed partly after hand to hand fighting, and partly on account of counter-attacks. Southwest of Mouquet and Delville Wood fighting still goes on in small trench sections.

On the remainder of the western front, apart from lively artillery activity in the evening on both sides of La Bassee canal and on the eastern bank of the Meuse, nothing of importance happened.

On the Moglenica front, the Bulgarians put themselves in possession of the heights to the south of Zborsko. Serbian counter-attacks on the Ceganska mountain failed.

On the frontier of Transylvania Roumanian prisoners were taken.

Front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Near Lennewaden, an advance by a patrol resulted in the capture of two officers and 37 men.

Northeast of Sviniusky, in the Lutsk salient, Austro-Hungarian troops repulsed attacks of Russian detachments.

Front of Archduke Charles Francis—North of the Dniester strong Russian forces advanced to the attack during the evening. Temporary success on the part of our opponents near Delejow was completely effaced by a counter-attack in the night.

Farther north, between Tustobaby and Zawalow, enemy troops were prevented by our curtain of fire from developing their attack beyond the position from which they attempted to advance.

In the Carpathians Russian troops which advanced against the ridge northwest of Kukul and on Starawipozna height were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—An official communique states there have been

(Continued on page five, column one)

MEXICAN BOARD WILL CONFER IN PORTSMOUTH

Differences of Two Republics to Be Discussed Where Russo-Japanese Envoys Assembled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican commission after its first meeting in New York city will meet in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to get at the actual business of the commission in working out the basic form of settlement of existing difficulties in the relations of the two republics. The first meeting in Portsmouth is expected to be held some time next week, but the day has not yet been set.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican ambassador-designate, and Secretary Lansing reached an agreement as to the place of meeting. The American commissioners previously had expressed to Mr. Lansing their preference for Portsmouth.

The conference will be held at the General Stores building, that was used by the Russo-Japanese envoys to settle their differences in 1905.

On Aug. 9, 1905, the Russian and Japanese envoys began their conferences, which continued nearly every day until the terms of peace were agreed upon and the treaty drafted and signed on Sept. 5. The formal meetings were held in the navy yard where the envoys were assured of privacy.

NEW AGREEMENT MADE ON DUTCH HERRING CATCHES

Britain and Holland Form Plan as to Disposal of Fish and Release of Boats in British Ports

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Monday — The Christian Science Monitor is in a position to state definitely that an agreement has been reached between the British and Dutch governments regarding the future disposal of Dutch herring catches and the release of herring boats laid up in British ports.

This agreement will have the effect of reducing very considerably the proportion of the Dutch fishing catch finding its way into Germany.

Reports regarding details of the agreement must, however, be accepted with reserve.

EVIDENCE GIVEN AT RESUMPTION OF IRISH INQUIRY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland, Tuesday—At the resumed Skeffington inquiry, yesterday, John Couls said he was arrested and detained at Portobello barracks and on the morning of the executions he was in the detention room when he heard three volleys. He was with Dickson and Macintyre when a soldier opened the door and roared out, "Dickson and Macintyre come out." They had hardly left the place when a volley was fired, followed by other volleys.

Corporal McRaughey, bomber in artillery, said he was member of a firing party. He described the shooting and Lieutenant Dobbins' emotion after the execution. He believed the prisoners never realized what was going to happen.

After other military witnesses had been heard, Mr. Healy said the impression left on him was that the military had fairly discharged their duty in presenting the case, at which Sir John Simon remarked that was also the view of the commission.

The commission adjourned till Thursday.

REICHSTAG TO REASSEMBLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday — The Reichstag will reassemble for a short session on September 26 and then adjourn until the beginning of November.

PRESIDENT ASKS AID OF CONGRESS TO AVERT STRIKE

Makes Plea for Legislation Before Joint Session of Congress to Prevent Walkout of Railroad Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson went before the House and Senate in joint session at 2:30 today and asked Congress to remain in session and enact certain emergency legislation to avert the impending nation wide railroad strike.

His decision to appeal to Congress came at the seventh hour after failure of his personal efforts as a mediator seemed apparent. Not until late in the morning were Congress leaders apprised of his desire to address the joint session during the day and preparations were hastily made.

There was time, however, for the news to spread, so the demand for admission tickets was as great as ever and the galleries were well filled.

The legislation asked by the President was:

A law providing for an eight-hour day.

The creation of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate effect of eight-hour law on the railroads with losses which might be caused by increase of wages. This commission shall then lay its findings before the interstate commerce commission for consideration.

A law increasing the membership of the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine.

A law investing powers in the interstate commerce commission to consider wage increases in fixing rates.

A law providing a commission similar to that under the Canadian disputes act to investigate all difficulties and, during the inquiry, to prohibit strikes and lockouts.

A law empowering the President to draft men into service for the military operation of the railroads.

The President's speech was in part as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I have come to you to seek your assistance in dealing with a very grave situation which has arisen out of the demand of the employees of the railroads, engaged in freight train service, that they be granted an eight-hour working day, safeguarded by payment for an hour and a half of service for every hour of work beyond the eight.

"The matter has been agitated for more than a year. The public has been made familiar with the demands of the men and the arguments urged in favor of them, and even more familiar with the objections of the railroads and their counter-demand that certain privileges now enjoyed by their men and certain bases of payment worked out through many years of contest be reconsidered, especially in their relation to the adoption of an eight-hour day.

"The matter came some three weeks ago to a final issue and resulted in a complete deadlock between the parties. The means provided by law for the mediation of the controversy failed and the means of arbitration for which the law provides were rejected. The repre-

(Continued on page seven, column five)

SOCIALIST PARTY AND PEACE SCHEME

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday—The executive of the German Social Democratic party officially repudiates authorship of the manifesto to accompany the peace petition published by the Berliner Volkszeitung and cabled yesterday.

The manifesto, it states, was originally published by the Frankfurter Volksstimme on Aug. 17. The executive is responsible for the declaration published in the Vorwaerts on Aug. 11, alone.

KAISER DECORATES DEUTSCHLAND CREW

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday — The Kaiser has decorated the entire crew of the Deutschland, Captain Koenig receiving the cross of chevalier of the order of the House of Hohenzollern.

Herr Lohmann, president of the Ozean Reederei, has received second class of the order of the Prussian Crown.

OFFICER WHO SANK LUSITANIA DECORATED

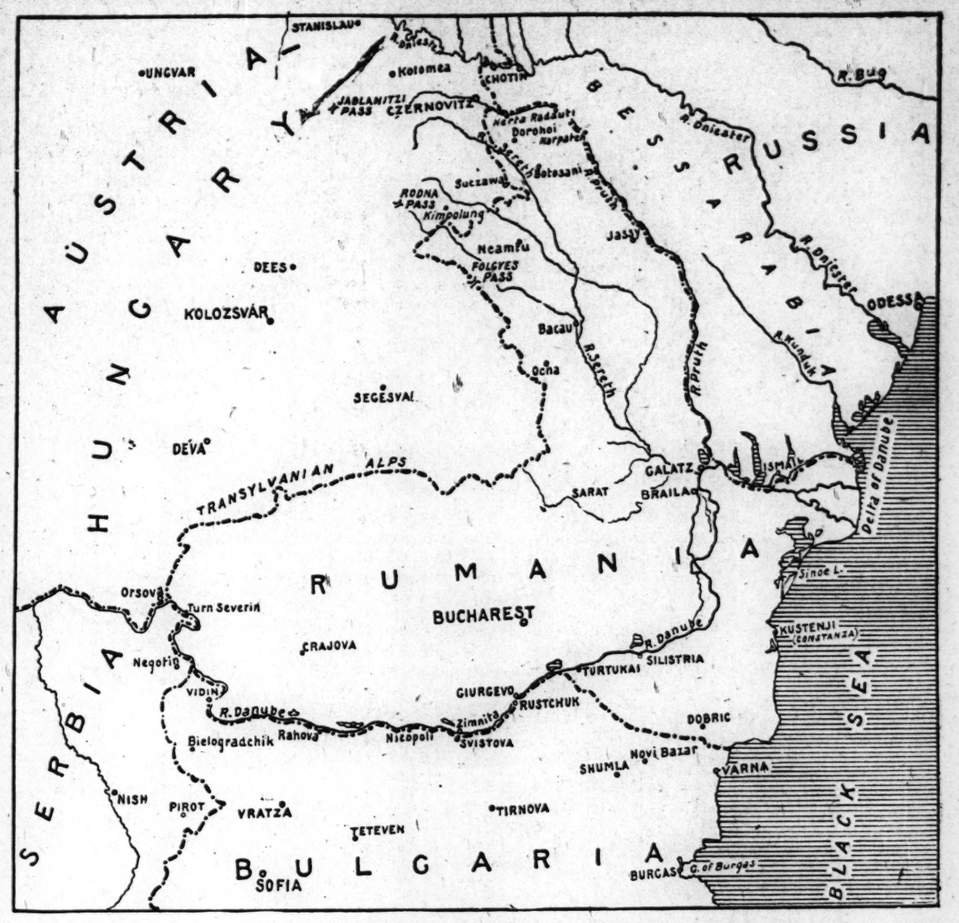
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—It is freely stated here that Capt. Max Valentiner, who has been highly decorated by the Kaiser, was the submarine commander who sank the Lusitania.

ALSACE-LORRAINE RESIGNATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany, Tuesday—The Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Dr. Franken, under-secretary of state for justice and public worship in the Alsace-Lorraine government.



The declaration of war against Austria-Hungary by Rumania has already resulted in a collision of the opposing forces in the passes across the Transylvanian Alps. Rumania's immediate objective is evidently to gain possession of the railways which cross the mountains at two points on her northwestern frontier.

REVENUE BILL TAXES DISCUSSED BY MR. OLIVER

Pennsylvania Senator Says Measure Aims to Extort Money From as Few as Possible and Is Essentially Unjust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the ultimate consumer will be the one to pay the increased governmental revenue provided in the revenue bill now before the Senate was a statement made by Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania yesterday. He favored a tax on all incomes sufficiently large to pay the cost of collection. This he claimed to be a fair method of taxation rather than attempting, as he said, to tax as few people as possible.

Senator Oliver quoted from a maxim of Adam Smith's as follows: "The subjects of every state ought to contribute toward the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities." "Instead of following this maxim," continued the senator, "this measure is devised so as to reach as few people as possible and in appearance, but not in reality, to leave the great body of our people untaxed.

"Of course, this will not be its ultimate effect. The corporations who are so heavily taxed under this measure will sooner or later pass it on to the passengers who ride on their trains and the customers who buy their products. The banks will demand higher rates of interest from their borrowers. The owners of land and property will add the amount of their increased taxes to the rents they exact from their tenants and in the end the ultimate consumer will pay the bill.

"The trouble with this bill is that it aims to extort as large an amount of money as possible out of the pockets of as few people as possible. In that respect it is essentially unjust. No party, I had almost said no government, can long endure whose legislation is based upon unjust methods or which aims to punish one class of its citizens or to unduly favor any other.

"I have said that a government cannot long endure whose legislation is based upon injustice. I will go further and say that no democracy such as ours can possibly endure unless its legislation is so framed that each one of its citizens shall contribute something to the funds necessary to its maintenance. Why is it that clubs and labor organizations and mutual benefit societies and secret societies are prosperous while many churches wane? It is because every one connected with those different organizations carries his proper and legitimate share of the common burden and feeling that he does so contribute his share, he takes a proportional interest in its doings. So it is with our citizenship. The citizen who pays his way will take an interest in the affairs of his country and will be a better man and a better citizen for so doing.

"One of the greatest evils of our day is the accumulation of great fortunes in few hands and the passing on of these fortunes, constantly accumulating, from one generation to another. I am, therefore, in favor of such legislation, progressive and cumulative, if necessary, as will render inconvenient, if not impossible, the constant increase of these great estates. But I believe that this method of taxation, wise enough in itself, is one from which the national government should stand aloof and leave it to be exercised by the several states."

Although Senator Oliver is from Pennsylvania, a state interested in munitions, he made no reference to the large revenue it is planned to draw from this source.

Wilson Speech in Record

House Gives Unanimous Consent to Have It Printed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Doremus of Michigan was given unanimous consent by the House today to have President Wilson's speech of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States, to be delivered at Shadow Lawn Sept. 2, printed in the Congressional Record.

Minority leader Mann chided Mr. Doremus about having a speech printed as in Tuesdays Record which will not be given for several days. Having the speech printed in the Record will enable the Democrats to send it throughout the country as campaign material in franked envelopes, thus saving the price of postage.

President Signs Bills

Army, Navy, Philippine and Bill of Lading Measures Become Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the presence of a large company of senators and representatives, this morning, President Wilson signed the army, the navy, the Philippine, and the bill of lading bills.

Following the little ceremony, the President made a few remarks calling the attention of the company to the fact that rarely has it been the privilege of a President to affix his signature to four such momentous measures at one time. He congratulated the congressmen on the large measure of preparedness involved in and provided for in the army and navy bills.

Deficiency Bill Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The general deficiency appropriation bill carrying $14,323,072.33 was reported to the House today. This is the last appropriation bill of the session. It carries the $3,000,000 to be paid to Nicaragua under the terms of the recently ratified treaty. It also carries $2,315,000 for the military establishment. Minority Leader Mann objected to its immediate consideration, so it probably will come up tomorrow.

Equipment Inquiry Asked

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On behalf of the machine gun company of the eighth Massachusetts regiment, Congressman Gallivan has requested Secretary of War Baker to investigate the equipment of this organization.

Students Release Suspended

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department today temporarily suspended an order releasing college students from the militia on Sept. 1. This order does not apply to militia units composed entirely of college students, which will be disbanded on Sept. 1.

JAMES H. HUSTIS THE TEMPORARY B. & M. RECEIVER

Road President Named by Judge Putnam Who Orders Grand Jury Inquiry on Affidavit Charging Bias Against Justice

James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, was today appointed temporary receiver of the railroad by Judge William L. Putnam in the United States district court at Boston after counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association had filed with the clerk of the court an affidavit charging the justice with bias in favor of the railroad, which is made the defendant in the receivership proceedings instigated by the Intercontinental Rubber Company of New Jersey.

In naming a temporary receiver Judge Putnam withdrew from the case after issuing an order permitting the railroad to file a temporary interlocutory decree of receivership and ordered the clerk to turn over to the United States district attorney the affidavit to be placed before the federal grand jury for hearing. In his order the justice stated that while the court did not regard itself as disqualified by the affidavit it did not propose to sit in the case with such papers on file.

The affidavit was filed by Asa P. French, former United States district attorney, as attorney for Francis V. Streeter, a member of the minority organization. When first presented this morning, before the opening of the hearing, this affidavit was refused by the clerk on orders from Judge Putnam who said it was out of order.

Attorney French, however, objected to this refusal when the court session started, and the justice finally admitted the paper to be filed. In doing this he said he would let the case go to the district attorney on the question of truthfulness of the affidavit. He declared that he did not care to allow his personal character to be attacked. Before announcing his final determination to file the paper, Attorney French held a brief conference with Conrad W. Crooker, attorney with Mr. French for the minority organization, at which time they agreed that the affidavit should be filed.

Both the affidavit and the certificate of Mr. French, in which the latter states that he filed the affidavit in good faith, were ordered turned over to the district attorney.

After he had issued this order the justice left the bench without adjourning court. In a few minutes the clerk of the court announced that the order had been

(Continued on page seven, column two)

RUSSO-SWEDISH TREATY RATIFIED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Tuesday—The Swedish foreign office states a Russo-Swedish convention for connecting the railway systems of both countries by a bridge across the River Tornea has been ratified.

It is also stated, though not officially, that the construction of the bridge will begin Sept. 1.

HOW HUNGARY SEES RUMANIA'S ENTRY INTO WAR

Intervention by Rumania Brings Bulgaria Between Hammer and Anvil of Allies—Importance of Greek Position

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Tuesday—The entry of Rumania into the war is viewed here with the same concern as the approach to intervention has been viewed for some time past. It is freely admitted that almost difficult situation for Hungary has been produced. Apart from political considerations and the moral effect of Rumania's action, the main considerations affecting Hungary are military.

It is recognized the entry of Rumania means an addition of 700 miles of line to be defended by the Central Powers, including all the area where Rumania touches Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria.

That war now threatens Transylvania is deplored, for the Hungarians have held Transylvania ever since they came to this part of Europe from central Asia and even when Transylvania was an independent state it was under Hungarian princes, Stephen Bathory or other princes of the ruling Hungarian family.

The forerunners of the Rumanians in Transylvania, totaling one and a half millions, and not four millions as often stated, came to Transylvania by permission of the King of Hungary, Bela the third, owing to oppression by the Turks who ruled Wallachia and Moldavia as Rumania was called. Historically the Rumanian government has little or no reason to enter the war with the intention of conquering Transylvania, but racial problems naturally present a different picture.

The culture of the Rumanians in Transylvania is the lowest within the monarchy, for in some districts there are only three teachers to every hundred thousand inhabitants while whole counties have no teachers at all.

Rumanian peasants of Transylvania in the wooded Carpathians share their houses with their pigs and cows, and even Hungarians who look upon matters from a larger than national viewpoint acknowledge the treatment of Rumanians in this direction was always iniquitous.

The railway and communications established last autumn after the successful offensive against the Serbians constitute one of the most important factors of the war, enabling the Central Empires to get wheat and raw materials from Turkey and Asia Minor and to supply the Turks and Bulgarians with munitions. If this railway is cut, the system of communications will be undone and sacrifices in the offensive against Serbia wasted.

Balkan Position Changes

Central Powers' Line Now Considerably Extended

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Tuesday—Reference has frequently been made to the consistent neutral attitude of Rumania. As The Christian Science Monitor readers are aware her position has actually been consistent in the determination to come in with the Allies at the most suitable moment and an agreement to that effect has frequently been referred to in The Christian Science Monitor cable dispatches. Frequently the most suitable month has appeared to come and circumstances have then postponed the inevitable step.

Meantime all those negotiations discussed in detail in previous cable dispatches have proceeded between Russia and Rumania in regard to the Pruth or the Sereth as the northern boundary of Rumania's claims in Bukovina and between the Allies and Rumania regarding the Banat and Serbia's claim for the zone, therein protecting Belgrade. It is understood all those questions have long been settled and when the encircling offensive of the Allies began the entry of Rumania became only a matter of the very immediate future.

Rumania is a country of only some 7,000,000 people. Her contribution in men is, of course, not absolutely a definite factor, but probably approximates to 700,000 men. This is not a tremendous number and the Allies do not expect an instantaneous ending of the war as a result of the Rumanian intervention. But it must be remembered the Rumanian army consists of completely equipped and munitioned men of the best class and that for a long period Rumania will

(Continued on page two, column one)

BRITAIN DENIES DESTROYER MISSING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England, Tuesday—Regarding the German wireless message issued Saturday and repeated Monday, quoting the Vossische Zeitung to the effect that Dutch sailors at Amsterdam had stated a British destroyer was seen in a sinking condition east of the Dogger Bank, having been abandoned by its crew, an admiralty announcement states there has been no engagement of any sort and no British destroyer is missing.

MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....Pages 8-9
Stock Market Quotations
Quiet Period in Footwear Trade
Canadian Pacific Annual Report
Weather Report

Editorials.....Page 18
Rumania
United States Naval Bill's String
Nation and Farmer
Ontario's Retreat Sought
Absalom
Notes and Comments

European War—
Official War Reports..... 1
Rumania Joins Allies in War..... 1
Hungary After Two Years' War..... 2
Franco-British Attack in West..... 3

Fashions and the Household.....Page 16
The Antiquity of Embroidery
Women and Children as Market Gardeners

General News—
Dutch Fishing Question..... 1
Railroad Strike Developments..... 1
Senator Oliver Criticizes Revenue Bill. 1
Wool Industry in Britain..... 2
Cleaner Street Conditions Sought..... 5
Cotton Manufacturers to Meet at New London..... 5
Chinese Students' Conference..... 6
New York Political Contests..... 6
President's Labor Stand Attacked..... 6
Students Willing to Stay on Mexican Duty..... 6
Mexico's Liquor Problem.....12
Santo Domingo Policy Change Advised.12
Woman's Aid in Western Reclamation.12

Illustrations—
Map of Rumania..... 1
British Troops Drawing Rations..... 3
Dr. Johnson's House, London..... 4
Ward Dawson.....10
Fashion Design.....16
River Cherwell, Oxford, England.....17

Politics: Local—
Senator Lodge Eulogizes Mr. Hughes.. 6

Politics: National—
French Army Control..... 3

Real Estate, Shipping, Sailings....Page 7

Special Articles—
At Random..... 4
Kew Gardens in September—II..... 4
People in the News..... 4
Editors' Views.....11

Sporting.....Page 10
English Cricket Matches
National Lawn Tennis
New England Names Athletes

Theaters.....Page 4
"A Little Bit of Fluff"
Boston Amusement Notes
"Katinka" Opens in Boston
London Theater Notes
Motion Picture Notes
New York Theater News

The Home Forum.....Page 17
Opportunity
"'Mid the Mountains Euganean"

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

HOW RUMANIA'S ACTION CHANGES BALKAN POSITION

(Continued from page one)

not have to consider the problem of hastily improvising officers and drawing on an inferior quality of men from the fighting viewpoint. Hence the greatly added importance of Rumania's contribution.

Moreover, intervention adds to the line the Central Powers have to defend something over 500 miles, though this factor is modified in favor of the Central Powers by the wooded and hilly nature of portions of the added line.

Austria-Hungary has, however, a difficult problem to face. Something like 73 of the 76 Austro-Hungarian divisions have been identified on the Russian and Italian fronts. The difficulty of Austria-Hungary withdrawing men from either of these fronts is obvious and where she can get men to reenforce her inadequate troops on the Rumanian frontier is a problem. Moreover, the supplies of petrol, corn, timber, horses and so forth which have flowed from Rumania through Austria-Hungary to Germany will now cease.

The entry of Rumania is a further development bearing out the view of the situation expressed in The Christian Science Monitor cables since the opening of the allied encircling offensive. In that encirclement it completes a further stage. It brings Bulgaria between the hammer of Rumania and the anvil of Salonika, and if, as a prominent diplomatist recently remarked to The Christian Science Monitor, it intensifies the unrest in Bulgaria, it may bring about a collapse of that ally of the Central Powers and thus the encirclement of the Central Powers on the Balkan side would be complete and a blow would be struck at the extension of Central Europe to the Bosphorus and Aegean and to political schemes which reach out towards Bagdad.

What help Turkey can render or will render is a difficult question, but the latest developments, including the Turkish disaster in the Mush area, indicate she will be fully occupied in Asia Minor and her troops have already been called upon, as the Russian communiques state, to reenforce Count von Bothmer in Galicia.

How Rumania will use her forces remains to be seen. The condition of Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria might induce her to undertake a general offensive against both, or she may adopt a watching attitude on the Bulgarian frontier and march with Russia as the extreme left wing of the Entente forces in the east with the immediate objective of occupying Transylvania and turning the Carpathians.

There are, of course, other possibilities but speculation is idle. During the past few weeks Hungarian anxiety has been profound, and Hungary, it is certain, will resist the violation of Hungarian soil with the utmost determination.

Much importance now attaches to the position of Greece where events appear to be moving rapidly. Pro-German heads of the army have been replaced by a pro-Ally head, and at an enthusiastic mass meeting of the Greeks M. Venizelos formed a commission which carried a very emphatic message to King Constantine. At the same time M. Venizelos said: If our prayers are unheeded we must deliberate what we must do to avert the ruin threatening the nation. Meantime however, the intervention of Rumania alone is greatly encouraging to the Allies as showing the conviction of a powerful neutral that Entente success is certain.

Germany Declares War

Says Rumania Has Disgracefully Broken Treaties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Tuesday—An official Berlin telegram states Germany has declared war on Rumania. The statement reads: Rumania after having as already reported, disgracefully broken the treaties she had concluded with Austria-Hungary and Germany and declared war yesterday on our ally, the German minister to Rumania has received instructions to demand his passport and declare to the Rumanian government that Germany considers herself also at war with Rumania.

Note to Count Czernin

Reasons for Entering the Conflict Set Forth

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Tuesday—The full text of the note handed to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister in Bucharest, on the conclusion of the meeting of the crown council has been published. The note describes the former alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy as essentially conservative and defensive in character but states the status quo had since been destroyed and a new line of conduct had been imposed on Rumania.

Rumania, like Italy, the note resumed, declined to associate herself with the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary, of which she had not been notified by the Vienna cabinet. The triple alliance no longer existed and the reasons which determined Rumania's adherence to its political system disappeared.

Rumania found herself in the presence of powers making war for the sole purpose of transforming old arrangements which were the basis of their treaty of alliance. In the presence of so radical a modification of the situation Rumania resumed her liberty of action.

The note concludes with Rumania's reasons for entering the war which were anxiety for Rumanian population in Austria-Hungary, Rumania's hope that intervention will shorten the duration of the war and the wish to take her place by the side of powers which can most effectively assist her to realize her national ideal.

A proclamation of general mobilization has been issued.

Situation in Greece

Disapproval of King Constantine's Attitude

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday—Addressing a demonstration of 50,000 people on Sunday, M. Venizelos proposed the appointment of a commission representing the people, which should present to King Constantine a resolution stating that he had been led away by his advisers, who were trying to nullify the revolution of 1909 and to satisfy his personal animosity to M. Venizelos.

Instead of an extension of territory for Greece they had been invaded by the Bulgarians, said M. Venizelos, and the King must be informed the country not only disapproved of what had been done, but demanded that bad advisers of the crown should be dismissed.

M. Venizelos deprecated the King's name being dragged into the electoral struggle to the lowering of his prestige and stirring up of internal revolution.

The Zaimis cabinet, he continued, had become a national necessity and the Liberal party was prepared to give it full confidence so that there might be a stable government and benevolent neutrality towards the Entente powers. If their prayers went unheeded they must deliberate to see what could be done to avert the threatend ruin of the nation.

A committee was appointed at the conclusion of the meeting to lay before the King the views of the Liberal party and deputies from Florina, Serès and Drama districts decided in conference to break off relations with the Nationalist party on the ground that the latter before the December elections promised they would not tolerate Bulgarian entry into Greek Macedonia.

Essad Pasha in Greece

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece, Tuesday—Essad Pasha has arrived here.

M. Pashitch Visits Greek Leaders

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece, Tuesday—M. Pashitch, the Serbian premier, visited M. Zaimis and M. Venizelos lately, his interview with the latter being specially cordial.

T. W. HELLYER VIEWS JAPANESE DIPLOMACY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—The annual Summer Shakespeare festival, held at Stratford-on-Avon, opened this year with a performance of the "Comedy of Errors" at the Memorial theater. The main feature of the festival, apart from the dramatic arrangements, was a conference on the national life of England, Japan, France, Belgium, Serbia, Italy and Russia. It had been arranged that T. W. Hellyer and Stewart Dick should read papers on Japan, Henry Davray should lecture on "The Ideal of France," Emile Cammaerts should discuss "The Future of Belgium," and Dr. R. W. Seton Watson should speak on "The Spirit of Serbia." Dr. Raffaello Piccoli lectures on "The Heritage of Italy," Stewart Dick on "The Art of the Allies," Prof. Peter Struve, Prof. Bernard Pares and Dr. Harold Williams speak on "The Greater Russia," "Russia and the Slavs" and "The Nationalities of Russia." The final day of the conference is devoted to Great Britain, and Alfred Noyes lectures on England, and John Galsworthy on "The Islands of the Blessed."

T. W. Hellyer and Stewart Dick, who read papers on Japan, are both residents of Stratford, Stewart Dick being curator of the Memorial library. Mr. Hellyer was engaged in official work in Tokio for many years. The former spoke on Japanese ideals as expressed in their art, while Mr. Hellyer's subject was Japanese diplomacy. Speaking first, Mr. Hellyer traced the inception of Japan's fight for a place as a great power to the year 1873, leaving an impression upon his audience that Japan was a shrewd and ambitious power concerned about her own national advantage. From 1873 to 1895, he said, she was constantly obtaining revision of treaties, and, this effort brought to a successful conclusion, she engaged in war with China. Then in 1900 came the Anglo-Japanese alliance, followed in 1904 by war with Russia, which had results sufficiently familiar to need no description. All this was accomplished, in the lecturer's opinion, through Japan making diplomacy an art. Japanese diplomacy he compared to jiu-jitsu, as being most successful when employed against people unfamiliar with that form of wrestling, and the practice of England and America of sending abroad men unacquainted with oriental languages and methods, he urged, had provided Japan with a favorable field for the exercise of her art. In illustration of his point Mr. Hellyer argued that the Japanese are unhampered by the traditions which regulate western conduct. In the application of diplomacy to difficult situations they have displayed consummate skill, changing methods to suit time, circumstances or individuals. "The way in which they have created an atmosphere favorable to their business," he continued, "and the way in which they have, from time to time, presented their case at auspicious times, and generally to those comparatively unfamiliar with the intricacies of the case, prove them to be more than masters of the art of diplomacy when dealing with western nations with democratic forms of government." The Japanese army and navy, too, were, Mr. Hellyer argued, built up according to the requirements of the time, so as to insure that each was ready to accomplish its task when diplomacy had brought about the conflict which had been carefully planned for months and years. By the policy of pushing her aims when conditions were favorable, and, when advisable, adopting an attitude of watchful inactivity, Japan succeeded in earning a position in the world, industrially as well as politically, which might well excite admiration. But this policy could not have been carried out without the loyal cooperation of the whole nation.

Stewart Dick's lecture followed, and was illustrated by a series of lantern slides, reproducing specimens of Japanese art of each period dealt with.

The first day of the festival was concluded with a production of "Othello," by Miss Lilian Baylis' Shakespeare Repertory Company.

FACTORY WORKERS MEET AT BLACKPOOL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BLACKPOOL, England—The United Textile Factory Workers' Association recently held its annual conference at Blackpool, under the chairmanship of W. C. Robinson, when the questions of unemployment grants, the cost of living, pensions, the Paris economic conference, fines in workshops, and the compensation act were touched upon.

In his speech the president expressed his opinion that the only way to protect wage earners was for the government to take over the whole of the food supply, coal mines, and the great shipping interests. While food prices had risen 40 to 60 per cent, the average weekly earnings of textile workers throughout the country had only risen from 20s. 2d. on May 23, 1914, to 22s. 6d. on May 27 of the present year. In the interests of the nation, he continued, the workers had surrendered rights which it had taken them long years to establish, and he trusted that the nation would see that they were restored as promised at the end of the war.

Mr. Robinson indicated his belief in the policy of free trade. Why, he asked, should there not at all events be a free exchange between the Allies and the neutral countries? Until commodities were nationalized tariffs could not be put on without increasing prices to the consumer. The real factor that was enabling the Allies to fight out this great war of endurance was the resources of free trade.

The conference, unanimously adopted a resolution viewing with grave doubts the attempts now being made to bring about a system of protective tariffs, and calling upon the Labor party to protect the interests of the workers when the proposals of the Allies' economic conference were discussed in the House of Commons.

ENGLAND'S AID IN CAUSE OF THE ALLIES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In the first of a series of articles published in the Echo de Paris, Maurice Barrès pays a high tribute to the efforts made by England in aid of the common cause of the Allies. He recognizes that England fully appreciates the heavy burden that France is bearing, and he acknowledges that in the past some injustice has been done by France in not sufficiently realizing this fact. Speaking of his actual visit to England, he writes that although unable to publish all that the English in their generous confidence told him, he can tell enough of what he saw in government offices, arsenals, universities, and factories and in connection with the fleet, to strengthen the friendship between the two nations. He assures the French soldiers that England is capable, as she is proving, of setting and keeping up a formidable war machine. His visit above all convinced him of the falsehood of those rumors of German origin to the effect that England was making profits out of the suffering of the Allies, and bargaining in the sacrifices demanded of her. M. Barrès had seen enough to convince him that England was taking her full and very large share, without any thought of bargaining, freely pouring out gold, labor, and personal service in the cause of national defense. Englishmen had been thoroughly aroused by sympathy for the sufferings of others, to abandon their own sense of apparent security, and at the call of duty, four millions had of their own free will given their services in the war.

A leading article in the Temps also draws attention to the great effort made by Great Britain, and particularly to the increase in her men and material, and the magnitude of the taxes voted. After emphasizing these, he points out that it is owing to Britain's control of the seas, and to her continued activity in naval construction, that the Allies are enabled to enjoy the free use of their colonial resources and many of the resources of neutrals.

CHANGES MARKED IN HUNGARY AFTER TWO YEARS IN WAR

With Russian Advance Across Hungarian Frontier Situation Takes on Serious Aspect

(By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent)

BUDAPEST, Hungary—July 25 was a significant anniversary for Hungary, and consequently the press devoted a considerable amount of attention to it. It was two years ago on this day that the Austro-Hungarian minister at Belgrade not having received "a satisfactory reply" to the famous note left the Serbian capital and on that very night the first shells were flung across the silent Danube. The first anniversary of this event found the Hungarian and Austrian press in a somewhat more cheery mood than they are in at present, as may be seen by comparing the leaders of July 25, 1915, with those of this year. They sounded quite a different note after the Gorlice-Tarnov successes and when it seemed certain that the hosts of the central empires would only stop far behind Brest-Litowsk.

Twelve months ago, enthusiasm ran high and great hopes were entertained. At that time meat was expensive and fat also, but after all they could be got for money. Today in many places money will no longer buy these luxuries, the Russians are again over the Hungarian frontiers, and once more menace the plains and the Transylvanian heights, whilst added to these gloomy prospects is the knowledge that her German allies are no longer in such a happy position as they were in the winter of 1914-15, when they were able to send reenforcements to the Carpathians in order to save Hungary from invasion. Moreover, the three Turkish divisions which were promised for the defense of the frontiers, even if they arrived in time, will only replace a fragment of those first class troops which have fallen captive to Russia since the new offensive began.

In short, the situation today is very much worse than it was a year ago and very desperate, if compared with that of two years ago, when it was generally believed that the war would be finished within three months, and that the monarchy would only have to deal with Serbia and Montenegro, whilst the Germans would dash to Paris and Petrograd as rapidly as though they had special express trains for the purpose. England, the blockade, starvation, Italy and all the rest were factors never even taken into consideration, the menace of Rumania did not exist even in dreams, and the interminable struggle, without the least hope of the end ever being reached, after two years of strenuous fighting and after the killed can be computed in millions, were things never dreamt of two years ago. On Aug. 25, 1914, the peoples of the monarchy were full of enthusiasm for the war. It was explained, and with good reason, by the fact that they were tired of the continual state of mobilization in which they had lived ever since the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, tired of the everlasting menace of war, for the steady preparations in the monarchy and in Germany did not escape the attention of those who had eyes to see. The demoralized financial conditions of the monarchy and all the other troubles, which were the results of this continual strain and fear of war, all helped to create a sympathetic feeling for the war, as the people naturally did not recognize that the situation was originally created by the war parties in the two empires, and by the lust for domination in the central empires themselves. The people only saw the menace and wanted to get rid of it through the medium of war. Hence their enthusiasm and their numberless disappointments afterwards. They imagined that the war of Austria-Hungary against Serbia would be followed with sympathy by the civilized world. They forgot that it was not their war, but the war of Germany, a war of aggression for the domination of Europe, they did not think of Belgium and of the succeeding atrocities, and by the time they woke up to facts, there was no retreat.

These two years have brought immense sacrifices and immense disappointments for the Hungarians, who had always striven for the friendship of the western civilized countries, and found that they had become the enemies of England whom they loved and of France, whom they had learned to respect. It is no wonder, therefore, that the time has come when the Hungarian elements, which were not entangled with the Austrian war party and the German military caste, have at last recognized the real facts of the situation, and are trying to find a way out of the difficulties into which they were led, organizing to defend all that there is to be defended, and exerting all their power to save the territorial possessions of Hungary at least, even if it is too late to save the flower of the nation from utter destruction.

The new party under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi and M. Julius Justh, the veteran Independence leader, has been formed with the object of putting an end to the war as far as Hungary is concerned, and in order to achieve this, the first and foremost demand they wish to bring forward during the next parliamentary session is that the Hungarian army should be separated from the German and Austrian armies and should form a separate unit under Hungarian generalship. They know that it is only possible to achieve their aim if they succeed in detaching the Hungarian section of the army from the command of the German and Austrian generals and if they can so dispose of their own national strength as to convey a sense of power in the face of any opposition. Count Karolyi, the only Hungarian politician who has unlimited influence with the people in Hungary, declared, when the party was formed, that the first duty of the nation was to get control over her armed forces. These constitute 70 per cent of the total, the purely Magyar elements of which amount to nearly half the total of the present Austro-Hungarian army, the other 20 per cent consisting of the nationalities of Hungary. It would, therefore, seem but just that the army should be under Hungarian control. This policy which aims at bringing the war to a close finds great sympathy with the bulk of the population, and there is no doubt that if the Karolyi party insists upon this move the government, even if they have a majority in the House, will have either to submit or resign, unless they want to face an eventuality which would sweep them off the face of the earth.

The fact is that the Hungarian people are perfectly aware that they cannot gain anything from this war, and that if it were to go on for another year even, it would practically destroy the nation. They are tired of fighting for the realization of Germany's aims. If the debate in Parliament does not lead to any results there is no doubt that the Hungarian divisions at the front will decide what is to be done, and in that case, a terrible day awaits the Germanophil elements in the monarchy. It is difficult for those abroad to understand the feeling of the Hungarian nation, which has been fighting for two years for practically nothing, without any hope of gaining anything, and, in fact, without any intention of gaining anything, for as has been pointed out, they entered the war only for the purpose of "punishing Serbia" for the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Now that they see that their own territory is in danger of invasion, and that Rumanian aspirations menace the most precious part of the country, Transylvania, it is but natural that they should seek a way out of their difficulties without sacrificing their land. Those honest Hungarian statesmen, therefore, who think only of the interests of the nation, are doing their best to save as much as possible and to end the miseries before it is too late. It seems evident that should the Russian advance continue there will be interesting events to record on that front where the Hungarians are opposing them.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE IN UNITED KINGDOM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—Applications from firms (A) at home, and (B) abroad, for the names of manufacturers or producers of the following articles have been received recently by the commercial intelligence department of the Board of Trade:

A

Chemicals—Selenate of soda, sulphate of iron.

Coat hangers—Folding, metal.

Cutlery—Cheap clasp, pen pocket and table knives. Cheap razors and scissors.

Fire brushes or file cards for file cleaning.

Frames for ladies' handbags.

Foliage and grasses, dried.

Frames for small pocket mirrors, metal and celluloid.

Glue—Fish, similar to a German brand, at 35s per cwt.

Gutta-percha composition in form of a thin sheet, to become sticky on application of heat, for binding together two pieces of cloth; or preferably, cotton cloth already coated with the composition.

Locks—"Pin tumbler."

Looms for weaving canvas for balata beltings.

Magnets—Permanent, tungsten-steel.

Oils—White oleine and corn oil for soap manufacture.

Pitch, sulphite-cellulose.

Seaweed, dried.

Shoe lasts, wooden.

Studs, wire lever.

Tallows, for soap manufacture.

Textiles—China ribbon, cotton suitings, cotton tape, Derby cord landau moquettes, fleecy linings for slippers (sheepskin), fleecy stockinette, khaki waterproof canvas, 10 inch fancy bead fringe, or "pendalogues" for ornamenting lamps, red felt cloth, wigan tropical suitings.

Toys—Bugles, clockwork toys, fifes, rubber balls, rubber toys, sleeping dolls.

B

Paper, tracing (Spain); pencils (Spain); pens, fountain (Spain); typewriter ribbons (Spain).

SWEDISH EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England — The Swedish Chamber of Commerce for the United Kingdom has received a cable from the Swedish Board of Trade, Stockholm, to the effect that the following articles have been added to the list of goods which are now prohibited for exportation from and transit through Sweden:

Leather clippings; waste of leather; split wood, sawn or planed, less than two meters in length; containers for water, etc.; kitchen and other household vessels of copper and alloys thereof and nickel; vinegar, acetic acid; chloride of magnesium; acetates of sodium; acetated claysoil and potash; lime and iron oxide, copper oxide, cuprous oxide; copper ashes; sugar of lead; white or yellow lead; salts of tin; stannic chloride; putty powder; sulphide of potassium; sulphide of sodium; anhydrid of acetic acid

GOVERNMENT OF BRITAIN AND THE WOOL INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—A further conference was held between the wool subcommittee of the war trade department, entrusted with the task of considering application for licenses to export wool and woolen products for commercial purposes to neutral countries, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce. The chairman of the committee presided. In opening the conference he referred to the petition made by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce recommending the export of yarn to safe destinations. The serious consideration of the committee had been given to this proposal. It had been felt that it was scarcely justifiable to release yarn and at the same time issue no licenses whatever for corresponding raw materials which were not required for military purposes, and for which the demand was less keen. General notification had subsequently been made. The present intention of the war trade department was not to allow any large consignments to leave the country, but to liberate certain amounts of material other than merino, at the same time diminishing proportionately licenses for the export of merino goods. This was caused by the fact that during the last few months merinos had suddenly advanced in price, whereas certain other qualities had either remained stationary or had actually receded. The chairman further stated that in considering licenses for the export of wool and wool products, due weight would be given to the qualities of wool already imported from other sources and to the export prohibitions enforced by these countries. As an example he pointed out that it would be unwise to allow any country to import freely from the United Kingdom, and at the same time permit that country to import abnormal quantities of wool from other sources, or to export its own domestic clip or goods manufactured therefrom to enemy countries. It was also considered undesirable to encourage any countries to store supplies on enemy account which could be poured into present enemy countries immediately on the cessation of hostilities. The chairman went on to give a friendly warning to the trade, since it had recently come to light that certain English manufacturers had entered into business with firms of neutral countries of whom they knew little or nothing and after the goods had been manufactured discovered that they could not obtain licenses. No blame could be attached to the department for such unfortunate occurrences, as many cases had been brought to their knowledge where attempts had been made by enemy agents to obtain goods in this manner, either directly or by employing persons in neutral countries—usually persons who had had nothing to do with the trade previously.

NEW ZEALAND'S FINANCIAL POSITION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The minister for finance, Sir Joseph Ward in his recent budget speech in the House of Representatives stated that the ordinary revenue was £14,510,137 and the expenditure £12,493,507, leaving a net surplus of £2,017,000. The whole of the surplus wonld be invested in imperial treasury bills, which, with an additional sum of £1,325,000 makes a total of £3,325,000 applied to the reduction of imperial war loans. The government had arranged for the renewal of loans totaling £12,000,000, falling due within the next seven years—a large portion in Australia and New Zealand—for a further extension of 25 years at 4½ per cent., free of income tax. It had also paid off £1,950,000 New Zealand treasury bills. The following alterations and additions to the existing taxes were proposed:

(1) To repeal the mortgage tax, and substitute an income tax on sums invested on mortgage by owners.

(2) To abolish the duplication of income tax by exempting incomes already taxed and earned elsewhere within the British empire.

(3) To provide for an annual bonus out of the profits of the public trust office to beneficiaries of estates.

(4) To provide for a war bonus during the war to employees of all branches of the public service whose pay does not exceed £315 per annum. This would require £400,000.

(5) To provide £2,000,000 for internal expenditure and to reduce the public works expenditure accordingly.

(6) To provide £500,000 for the purchase of land for soldiers.

(7) To adjust, by legislation, changes which the war has brought about in regard to banking.

(8) The imposition of a 45 per cent war profits tax.

(9) An additional tax of 5 per cent on all incomes exclusive of those obtained from war profits, which was estimated to produce £2,750,000.

(10) A portion of the moneys required to finance war expenditure would be raised by an issue of war bonds.

(11) To regulate the transfer of moneys from the Dominion.

(12) To regulate bankers' deposit rates.

(13) To provide financial assistance to friendly societies.

(14) To authorize an additional loan of £12,000,000 for war purposes.

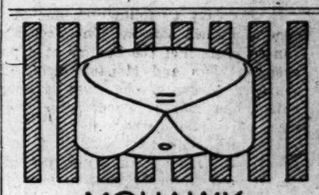
In conclusion, Sir Joseph Ward said: "New Zealand's wonderful natural advantages will be able to meet all demands upon her finances. There is a sinking fund for the repayment of all loans, including loans raised, and to be raised for war purposes. The future outlook may be viewed with confidence to provide everything necessary to do the Dominion's part in helping the motherland, and the great countries associated with her."

NEUTRAL SOCIALISTS MEET AT THE HAGUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The conference of Socialists of neutral countries opened at The Hague recently under the presidency of the Dutch deputy Troelstra. Eight Dutch delegates were present. Sweden was represented by M. Branting, Denmark by M. Staunig, the Argentine by M. Repetto, and the United States by Mr. Lee. Owing to the refusal of the German government to issue passports, neither Norway, Switzerland nor Luxemburg were represented. The provisional order of the day comprised: a manifesto to belligerent Socialists on the establishment of a durable peace; a proposal of the Dutch section relating to the participation of neutral countries in the drawing up of peace; a report of the Dutch section of the economic war; an American proposal for the convocation of the international Socialist bureau. This latter proposal is to be opposed by M. Branting who is of opinion that the International should not meet before the end of the war. A letter was read at the conference from M. Vandervelde, the Belgian State minister and leader of the Belgian Socialists, stating that Belgium could not be represented at the conference, since she would be both judge and injured party, but that other neutral countries had the right to be present. In the opinion of M. Vandervelde it was also their duty. The leader of the German Social Democratic party sent good wishes for the success of the conference.

In M. Branting's first speech he declared that he considered the political powerlessness of Social Democracy as one of the main causes of the present war. It was, he said, a moral obligation upon neutral Socialists to demand the independence of Belgium and a just indemnity for the losses which the invasion entailed upon her. He also declared that the frontier populations of Alsace Lorraine had the right to decide their own future.


MOHAWK
MADE WITH SLIP OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY
Arrow Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

A Harp for $125.00
A teacher in your home town
The Clark Irish Harp is ideal for home use
CLARK HARP MFG. CO.,
419 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

SOMERVILLE SAVINGS BANK
UNION SQ., SOMERVILLE, MASS.
INTEREST BEGINS SEPT. 1
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DIVIDENDS SENT BY MAIL
Last Dividends 4%

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

THE EYE COMFORT SYSTEM
INDIRECT LIGHTING
FOR CHURCHES, HOMES & OFFICES
NATIONAL X-RAY REFLECTOR CO.
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET
NEW YORK CHICAGO

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
COPLEY SQUARE BRANCH
579 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.
PAUL REVERE BRANCH
30 Devonshire Street

Wanes
ROAD MAPS
25c and 50c

Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

DESCRIPTION OF FRANCO-BRITISH ATTACK IN WEST

Special Correspondent of British Press Tells of Advances in the Somme Region

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The recent combined attack of the British and French forces north of the Somme brings the line nearer, on a six-mile front, to both Peronne and Combles and also renders useless the railway which connects the two places from the German point of view.

The course of the attack is described by the special correspondent of the British press with the French armies. Writing on Sunday, July 31, he says: The Franco-British attack on the line between Delville wood and the Somme, made today, was preceded by the usual heavy artillery preparation. At 4 o'clock this morning nearly every one in Amiens—15 to 20 miles from the lines—was awakened by the cannon and the bombardment steadily increased in intensity until 6 o'clock. I watched the artillery preparation from a point on the southern bank of the river, from which the French and German lines on the further bank were clearly visible to the naked eye. The French heavy shells were bursting in clouds of dust and smoke along the whole length of the German lines, although their violence was chiefly concentrated on what was left of the little wood north of Hem railway station, called Hem wood, and on the trenches on the Downs above guarding the flank of Maurepas.

The Germans were replying vigorously. Six and eight inch shells were bursting about 200 yards from us, evidently in quest of a non-existent battery, and their fire redoubled when a number of French batteries about half a mile away began to take their part in the bombardment. It was clear that the enemy was firing at random. His aeroplanes were far too busy defending themselves to signal the position of the French guns, and on their side not a single kite balloon dared to show itself. The result of three quarters of an hour's heavy bombardment on the part of the Germans was that a ruined section of their former trenches without a man in it was still further demolished and that a number of shell holes were added to those made in the surrounding country by the French guns before the first advance.

It was easy to follow the line of the coming French attack. The French advanced posts met the Somme at a point between Hem and Monacu farm. The southern border of the river is fringed with a long marshy wood, and above its trees one could distinguish the piles of brick which marked the position of ruined Hem, and further to the right the square gray-roofed tower of Monacu farm. By some curious freak of war this tower, though in the very forefront of the battle, had escaped destruction. In fact, no building in any of the neighboring villages—Frise, Curlu, Hem, Herbecourt—had suffered so little. Twenty-four hours later, however, it was in French hands and only a mass of ruins.

The wood in the marshes along the river bank was still thick and green, since neither side could hope for any advantage in shelling ground that water and mud made impassable. From this wood the ground began to rise, and above Monacu farm there were two little woods which provided a strange contrast with the dense green foliage along the Somme bank. These copses were merely a collection of bare stumps, as naked as a broomstick, between which one could see a chaos of shell holes. By their position they protected Clery, which was hidden from our sight by a low hill, and the Germans had fortified them strongly as outworks of that village. The French guns were working great execution upon them, and it seemed that most of their defenses had been destroyed. The Germans, however, clung to them manfully, and as soon as there was a lull in the firing, or, it may be, under cover of the night, would set to work to repair the damage done as far as possible. As a rule the most they could do was to put up fresh barbed wire entanglements, which were promptly torn to pieces again when the French gunners resumed.

It is surprising how well the best constructed trenches have resisted the avalanche of high explosives that has been launched on them. A deep trench with dugouts some 20 feet deeper remains a formidable obstacle even after it has been pounded for many hours. In comparing this offensive to that of Champagne I was much struck by the number of shelters that were still tenable despite a weight of metal rained upon them infinitely greater than that thrown on the German trenches in Champagne.

Underground defenses are far deeper than they were last September, and so far as actual destruction is concerned the heavy artillery has done no more than keep pace with the improved defensive organizations. It is on the human element that the issue depends. A shelter may have resisted, and yet the men concealed in it may be quite incapable of fighting. I noticed in the third line of one of the strongest German positions long lines of trenches which were still almost intact, dugouts and all, and yet the French troops had carried these lines at the bayonet's point with practically no losses.

Above Hem and Monacu farm the hills rise in rolling downs studded here and there with small woods. On the north bank of the Somme the country is far more hilly than on the south, and in their advance on Maurepas and Clery the French have to fight their way across this undulating country. The Germans have been working hard at their lines in this part of the front, but it may well be doubted whether they are as strong as those that the allied armies have already carried. Trenches prepared with long labor may resist heavy shells to a certain extent, but defenses hastily thrown up stand no chance against modern high explosives. At the same time progress must be slow. The new French tactics of wiping out the defenses with artillery fire before the infantry advances and of the infantry halting whenever opposition is met with to enable the guns to finish their work, appear to be invincible, given mastery of the air and predominance of artillery, but any hasty advance would be absolutely contrary to this safe and sure method, which has already saved thousands.

In today's offensive the French, working in the closest cooperation with the British, set before themselves certain definite objectives, all of which have been attained with insignificant loss. The capture of Monacu farm marks an advance in the direction of Clery which makes it impossible for the center of their army on the north bank to be taken in the flank. The capture of Hem wood straightens the line in the same direction, and the French troops working along the river deserve greatest praise for their brilliant advance, as the ground is very difficult. The German counter-attacks on Monacu farm proved that the enemy was well aware of its importance.

Further north the French have forced their way up the slopes to the edge of the very strongly fortified village of Maurepas, and the French artillery is now free to concentrate on the defenses of that fortress. Its capture will mark an advance of great importance and will be of material assistance to the British in their advance in the Guillemont region.

[Since this article was written the French have captured Maurepas and advanced 200 meters beyond that village.]

© Newspaper Illustrations

British troops drawing rations in France

OFFICIAL TOUR TO INCREASE EXPORTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The official tour through the United Kingdom carried out by G. T. Milne, H. M. trade commissioner in Australia, for the purpose of meeting manufacturers and business men interested in the Australian trade, has recently been concluded.

In the course of his duties the commissioner during the three months and a half over which the tour extended, held 705 interviews and visited 31 works in the United Kingdom. The following list of places visited indicates the widespread nature of the work: London, Bristol, Newport (Mon), Cardiff, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Dundee and Glasgow.

Some of the matters discussed at the interviewers were the question of representation by agencies, the federal income tax, the Australian tariff, and visits of business representatives to the dominions. With regard to the first point, the board of trade states that the value of collective representation of groups of firms engaged in the manufacture of goods allied, but not competitive in character, is meeting with increased recognition among those who have the interests of the export trade at heart. While in some instances the theoretical value of representation of this kind is recognized, it cannot be said that there is much evidence of determination to prove this system by actual experiment. With many of the smaller firms, the need of educating them on the point is apparent.

G. LOWES DICKINSON ON ISSUES OF THE WAR

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—In a letter to the press G. Lowes Dickinson of King's College, Cambridge, discusses the aims of the Allies in the war, and issues a warning as to the necessity of choosing in the future between an unmanageable development of a military system and the establishment of international institutions which will make for peace.

Prefacing his remarks with the reminder that victory is not an end in itself, but a means to other ultimate achievements, he proceeds: The allied governments have told us repeatedly that they will endeavor to put an end to militarism and to substitute international right and international comity. Militarism, as a term of reproach, is bound up with aggressive nationalism. It means not merely the possession of military and naval force, but the will to use it to the exclusive interest of one's own nation, in contempt of the rights and the interests of others. It means putting the state above right and above humanity. Much current German thought does, in fact, give it that position. It regards aggrandizement as the principal purpose of the state; force as a means to that aggrandizement; and war, therefore, as the normal, and even the highest, function of the community. From this point of view a perpetual peace is not only chimerical; it is undesirable. As Moltke put it, it is a dream, and a bad dream.

It is this attitude that we condemn when we condemn militarism. And the first question for an Englishman to ask himself is, whether in fact, he does condemn it. And, if so, whether he condemns it as much for Englishmen, or for Frenchmen, or for Russians as for Germans. Is it, in short, militarism he objects to, or only Prussiam militarism? On his answer to this question must depend his attitude to all the detailed problems of the settlement.

Mr. Dickinson discusses the conclusions that he supposes the allied nations have arrived at. States, he says, are societies of men cooperating in the common interest of civilization. They have grown up, in and partly by help of war. But they are coming to see that war, in the contemporary world, is nothing but a failure somewhere of wisdom and right. To put an end to aggression that leads to war; to create for that purpose, international institutions; to foster and strengthen international law; and to substitute for an armed struggle for power a peaceful cooperation for civilization—these are the purposes which the Allies are pledged to the world to pursue.

The issue between these two views, he believes, is the issue of the failure or success of western civilization. With that civilization international war has become incompatible. For civilization, in any sense in which it is worth pursuing or maintaining, means cooperation in freedom for the developing experience of humanity. And modern war and the preparation for it cut at the root of this. Men trained as efficiently as they might be for such war would have become men unfitted for the arts, the liberties, and the charities of peace. Nor is that all. If war is to continue, preparation for war will more and more, and in every state, override all other considerations. To it will be subordinated education, social organization, and political institutions. The choice between the western world, he concludes, is the destruction of liberty or of war. If there is to be war, he says, the Prussian system has shown itself so clearly to be the most efficient for war that it must prevail in the competition. But Prussianism, in its last and fullest development, a development it has not yet reached even in Prussia, will mean the subordination of every activity in the community to the purpose of exterminating other communities. He believes the danger to be imminent, and that it can only be conjured if it is realized by ordinary men and women, and if they support and insist upon a totally new orientation of international politics.

FREEDOM ALLOWED IN SCHOOLS OF LEEDS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LEEDS, England—The inquiry that is being held by the board of education into the management of the Leeds City Training College has caused discussion in educational circles on other matters not directly associated with the subject of the inquiry. Certain statements that have been made have given rise to a feeling that the schools of Leeds were suffering from a serious lack of freedom and from unnecessary official restrictions and interference. A letter has therefore been voluntarily addressed to the chairman of the education committee by a number of teachers of the city who are also officials of the National Union of Teachers or kindred organizations. The letter is interesting as indicating the manner in which liberty of action can be conceded by an education authority to its teachers.

The abolition of the official set scheme of work for schools, and of the annual detailed examinations and minute reports, says the letter, has proved a concession gratefully appreciated, and most teachers have not failed in taking full advantage of it. Every school has now its own scheme of work, drawn up by the teachers themselves, and there is ample freedom with respect to methods of teaching and matters of school organization and management. Plenty of scope is allowed for originality, versatility, and educational experiments and development.

The secretary for education has encouraged frequent consultations and discussions between the officials and teachers, and has fostered and developed the policy of each school being allowed to develop its own corporate life and spirit, whilst still preserving the ideal of loyal cooperation in matters that affect the whole of the service.

The schools museum and plant schemes are a standing example of the freedom extended to the teachers and of the confidence reposed in their powers of organization and supervision. These schemes, which are of great educational benefit to the children of the city, were originated and are controlled by the teachers, with the sanction and financial support of the education committee. Then again, the liberty granted to the schools with regard to Shakespearean and Empire day celebrations has resulted in an almost endless variety of methods for achieving the desired purpose, whilst the success of the movement for the encouragement of thrift has undoubtedly been due to the same cause.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS IN AFRICA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The Seculo of Lisbon publishes a detailed report of the operations of the Portuguese troops in eastern Africa. It is stated that on July 20 Portuguese vessels carried out a reconnaissance on the left bank of the Rovouma. The tugs carrying the reconnoitering party were received by enemy fire which caused several causualties. A week later land forces from the Namoto sector undertook the crossing of the Rovouma, in order once more to attack the left bank where the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves. Following an artillery duel the boats carrying the Portuguese soldiers were obliged to retire, the navigation of the river being very difficult at this point. The losses on both sides were considerable. The German troops confined themselves to an energetic defense.

FRENCH CHAMBER SETTLES ISSUE ON ARMY CONTROL

Decision Reached That Control by Delegates Should Not Apply to Military Operations

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—In the debate of the Chamber preceding the long vacation the question of the parliamentary delegates was settled by a great victory for M. Briand. In spite of the fact that in the early stages of the debate the direct election of the delegates by the Chamber had been accepted, the more the question was discussed the more apparent it became that the plan was not feasible. The Premier had intimated in the earlier period of the debate that as the Chamber had settled in favor of direct election the government would not interfere or seek to influence the question of procedure, but leave the Chamber itself to settle how it could be worked out. A number of amendments and additions to the original text of the bill then followed, with much confusion and even total discrepancy between the amendments and the bill itself, the result being that the bill had to be sent back several times to be revised by the commission, only to meet with an ever-increasing number of amendments, until matters reached almost a deadlock and M. Briand was invited to intervene by giving his opinion on the very question which he had himself declared the Chamber must settle.

In response to repeated requests the Premier addressed the Chamber reiterating that the government had never opposed the idea of such a control as would be in harmony with parliamentary powers. To all who were making comparisons between the past and the present, considering what a Cæsar or a Bonaparte might have done or asking for a messiah who should lead them to victory—he replied that this war in which millions of men were engaged did not depend on one individual. They needed the efforts of the entire community. If the government and Parliament were to work together they must above all avoid confusion. The man who was filling his post must not seek to leave it in order to fill another. In spite of M. Briand's intervention the matter was by no means at once settled, and amendment followed amendment on every phase affecting the practical working of the bill. In due course, however, the issue began to get more defined, and the sense of the Chamber appeared to be divided on the point whether the delegates who were to exercise control of the army were to be elected by certain commissions or by the various parliamentary groups and the lists ratified afterwards by the Chamber itself.

The partisans of the former plan claimed that it would furnish the most representative men as well as those who had gained practical experience. Paul Benazet, a prominent member of the 1914 war budget, after supporting the plan to leave the election of the delegates in the hands of the commissions and quoting many instances of the efficacy of the present system, said that he must oppose the plan of the selection of the delegates by the parliamentary groups. Claiming the privilege to speak out frankly, he said that if the delegates went to the front the things they could do would be to take part in the artillery firing, traverse the entire front, interrogating the officers and men and gather a number of grievances, with the certain result that presently such a method would be proved intolerable. Finally, they would have to leave the front for the interior and examine the various factories furnishing supplies, as the other delegates from the commissions had done. In a word, said M. Benazet, they were seeking to create, after two years of war, a new and untried machine and at the same time to dispense with the existing one with all that it had accomplished in the name of Parliament. Finally, M. Chanmet offered an amendment to the effect that the Chamber should delegate to the grand commissions the necessary powers to enable them to exercise an effective control within the spirit of the resolutions passed on June 22 at the termination of the secret sittings of the Chamber. After a short discussion it was decided by 269 votes to 200 that the control by delegates should not apply to military operations, and that the selection of the delegates should remain in the hands of the grand commissions.

A resolution was also adopted calling upon the government to make arrangements so that members of the Chamber could visit at their own risk any point in the army zone at which civilians were allowed to reside, one member complaining that although journalists, actors and business men were permitted to go to such places as Amiens and Saint Menehould, members of Parliament had been excluded therefrom.

The way M. Briand has emerged from the difficulties of the political situation in France is the result of the secret sittings, the effect of which is now beginning to make itself felt.

SWISS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR PARIS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—After a conference with representatives of the Swiss colony of Paris, the president of the Geneva chamber of commerce and delegates from the principal Swiss industries, M. Hoffmann, the head of the Swiss political department, has decided to establish a Swiss chamber of commerce in Paris. The Temps publishes the following comment of the scheme by a Swiss in a position to appreciate it. "In the present circumstances," he said, "in the middle of a war, the foundation of a Swiss chamber of commerce takes on particular importance. It has not been brought about without difficulty. For more than ten years it has been discussed in Swiss commercial circles in Paris, without any solution ever having been arrived at. The strongest opposition came, secretly, from Germany who endeavored in every way to hold us bound to her economically." Certain persons were so far influenced as to say: "The Germans have no chamber of commerce (in Paris); the Swiss should not have one either." The war has fortunately hastened the solution of this question; for some little time, the various Swiss societies, the most influential members of the colony, and some bankers were energetically hastening the formation of this chamber. A committee had even been formed under the direction of M. Duplan, councilor of the legation, to consider the question. Thus, little by little, objections which were nearly all of a purely formal character, were overcome and the new chamber of commerce will be welcomed by Swiss commercial circles as a means of enabling them to develop commercial relations between France and Switzerland.

CONFERENCE ON NEW IDEALS IN EDUCATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OXFORD, England—The conference held in the hall of University College, Oxford, on new ideals in education was presided over by the Master of University College, Dr. R. W. Macan. The subject of the conference, "The Place of Physical Science in Education" was introduced by Sir Henry Miers, F. R. S., vice-chancellor of Manchester University. He said that if only a sense of responsibility could be imported into intellectual training a great improvement would be made in all sorts of education. This sense of responsibility was an important feature of all moral and physical training, in fact it gave them their value to a very large extent. It was his opinion that it lay at the root of the success of the system of naval education. Boys were given a sense of responsibility which was not cultivated to the same extent in other branches of education. He thought that the reason for the lack of intellectual responsibility which was found in schools was due to the bewilderment of children among the number of subjects by which they were surrounded, and in which they could not feel equal interest. It might be assumed, he thought, that the training of physical science would shortly form part of the education of every boy and girl, and this would more than anything else awake the sense of responsibility. By experiments they could inspire boys and girls to make use of their time for themselves, and it ought to be possible to make the teaching of physical science more useful than any other subject. Experiments could be made as interesting and attractive as manual training. They did not necessarily require skill, and they must have the result of making more intelligent workers in all trades and occupations. In the secondary schools they should have something in the nature of experimental work. It was a deplorable fact that boys and girls who went up to the public schools knew less and were less equipped in the introductory course of physical science than those who came from elementary schools, and then they were plunged direct into a systematic course for which they had not had the preparatory course.

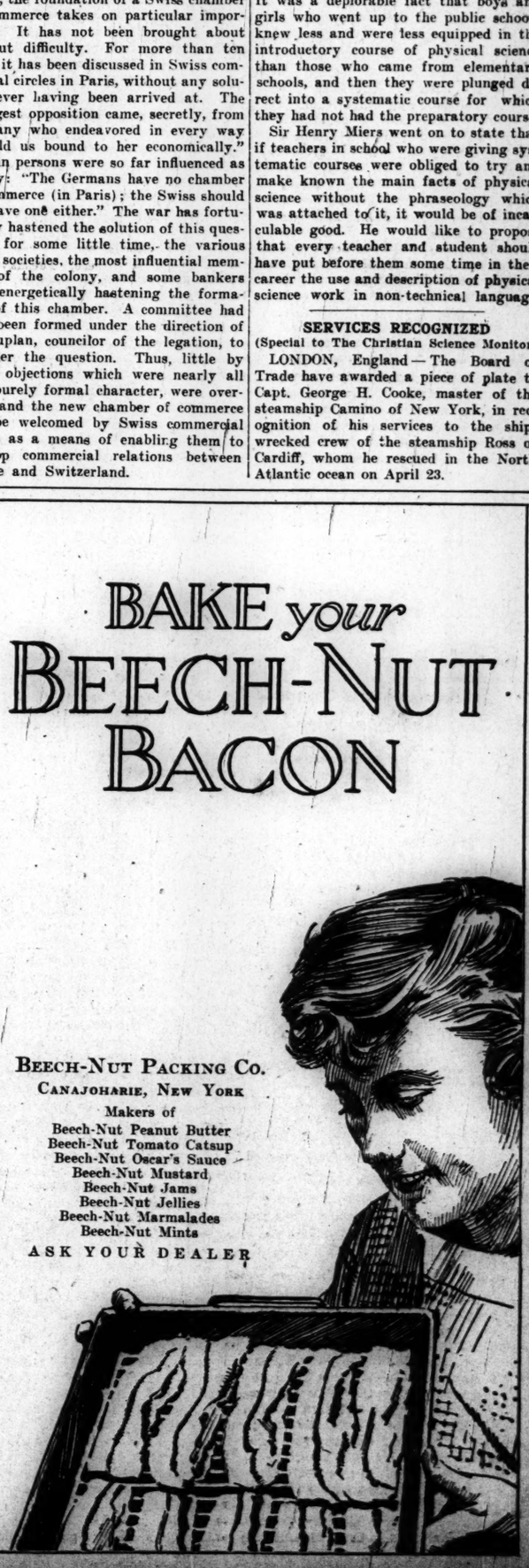
Sir Henry Miers went on to state that if teachers in school who were giving systematic courses were obliged to try and make known the main facts of physical science without the phraseology which was attached to it, it would be of incalculable good. He would like to propose that every teacher and student should have put before them some time in their career the use and description of physical science work in non-technical language.

SERVICES RECOGNIZED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. George H. Cooke, master of the steamship Camino of New York, in recognition of his services to the shipwrecked crew of the steamship Ross of Cardiff, whom he rescued in the North Atlantic ocean on April 23.

BAKE *your*
BEECH-NUT
BACON



BEECH-NUT PACKING CO.
CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK
Makers of
Beech-Nut Peanut Butter
Beech-Nut Tomato Catsup
Beech-Nut Oscar's Sauce
Beech-Nut Mustard
Beech-Nut Jams
Beech-Nut Jellies
Beech-Nut Marmalades
Beech-Nut Mints
ASK YOUR DEALER

KEW GARDENS IN SEPTEMBER

(SOUTH PART)

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—All summer has been spent by the vegetable world in preparing fine seeds to fill up pastures with flowers and to cover the hills with trees, and it has already been seen how the lesser plants vie with one another in providing ingenious ways of getting their fruits dispersed. Every moving thing is enlisted to help in the great autumn work.

Wings, balloons and parachutes court the autumn breezes, luscious fruits the birds, while wandering beasts are neatly and harmlessly seized by various hooks and claws. Trees, too, join in the game. From their height they naturally depend chiefly upon the wind and the birds, so barbs and hooks are seldom found upon them. But their height gives them the chance, not possessed by their humbler friends, of dropping their fruits a long way to the ground and of spinning them on the way to make them fall quite slowly.

There is perhaps no place where a general survey of these methods, their charming ingenuity and endless variety can better be made than at Kew. A round of about two miles, beginning and ending at the Victoria Gate, will give the visitor a good idea of them, as well as of a few other features which make September remarkable.

Just inside the Victoria Gate, that is, the one opposite Kew Gardens railway station, one may follow the path to the southwest towards the white birches, turning off over the grass to the left after about 100 yards to the great lime tree which stands at the entrance of the Berberis Dell. The lime fruits are hung from a broad curved yellowish wing. When a gust of wind breaks them from the tree, or even if the fallen ones are tossed into the air, they quickly begin to spin, and so remain poised long enough for the breeze to carry them far away.

At the other end of the Dell, beyond the prostrate flagstaff, are some cedars. Their seeds, like those of the pines and larches, have a beautiful little transparent blade which gives them a very rapid twist. Passing across the path and following the same direction (southwards) across the grass, the Staphyleas are seen on the left with their balloon-like fruits ready to be bowled along the ground before the slightest breeze. The Spindle tree (Euonymus) collection is near them. The fruits are rose colored, and hang like little seals among the leaves. When ripe the crimson seeds burst through the skin and give a vivid color contrast to attract the birds' attention.

On the right is the maple group. The winged keys are perhaps the best known flying and spinning seeds familiar to Londoners, because the maples, and especially the sycamore, are common in all the area. In the middle of the grass ride are some large old horse-chestnuts and a sweet or Spanish chestnut. Both have fruits covered with springy hairs or thorns, which cause them to roll far down the mountain slopes on which they grow at home. On the left are sumachs, surmounted by great cone-shaped masses of fruit colored like red velvet. Behind them are Pteleas, with flat, light seeds easily carried by the wind.

From here the Pagoda can be seen, and, by going to its base and following the curious narrow "Cedar Vista" northwest for about 100 yards, the little avenue of hawthorns, pears and other kindred trees is seen on the right-hand side. On the right are quinces, medlars, and apples, on the left, hawthorns. The fifth tree on the right is a Nottingham Medlar, and the seventh the curious hawthorn-pear hybrid, now in fruit, and showing well its leaves besides, some like hawthorn, some like pear.

In the Temperate House, which stands at the end of the row, can be seen oranges in flower and fruit, in the southern octagon. Climbing between the windows on the right, just before coming to the central door in the great Winter Garden, is the most beautiful of all, the Ipomoeas (I. Learii). The large and abundant convolvulus-like flowers are of an intense bright blue. Under the window at the farther end of the building may be seen the rare botanical sight of an Ocotea in fruit. In the Himalayan house are red and white Lapigerias in flower.

Leaving by the north door and turning to the left at the foot of the steps, one finds oneself in the lovely glade that ends on the left, or south, in the picturesque old firs that stand near the Japanese Gateway. On a fine September evening there is no part of the gardens richer in the mellow coloring so characteristic of early autumn in England. But, turning northwards and traversing the Heath Circle, a detour to the left should be made so as to pass the end of the lake where banks of Purple Loosestrife should be in flower along the margin of the water.

The pond and neighboring lawns are, as always, lively with various families of geese and ducks, upholding their ancient rights with much feeling and cacklings. The dear little balls of yellow fluff which were following their mothers about six months ago are now grown into swans or geese or ducks, as the case may be, all with their special ideas of how they must behave, and how the rest must, too.

Right across the Sion Vista is the Magnolia group. Bull Bay (M. grandiflora) may still be showing its great white scented flowers, but the rest are over. Down the glade to the right front (northeast) are the ashes on the right, and the hornbeams on the left. The former have spinning seeds with one straight wing; the latter tassels of key-shaped fruits designed to be wind-borne too. This vista from the Azalea garden leads out near some Lombardy Poplars. Beyond them are the seven small elms which have just been planted to keep up the tradition of the old ones, once also seven, that were planted by the children of George III., and called the "seven sisters."

Near the poplars is a group of Salix alba, var. cærulea, the willow from which the best cricket bats are made, and consequently the most valuable of English woods.

At the further end of this large lawn, near the Timber Museum, is one of the oldest Plane trees in the gardens, showing how the species alters in bark and leaf shape with advancing years. In all other trees at this time of year buds are conspicuous in each leaf axil, but where are they here? There is not one to be seen. They are all hidden away inside the leaf stalk, which is hollow and swollen at the end on purpose to contain them.

The visitor should now turn southwards again, down the Broad Walk towards the Victoria Gate. One of the last flower beds on the right, before coming to the pond, is planted with small cuttings of Lantana, a pretty shrub with mauve or orange flower clusters. Near it, in July, was a bed of the pale blue Ageratum. These form an interesting object lesson of the decorative use, in one country, of what are far too common as weeds in some others. In many parts of the tropics the mere name Lantana recalls acres of neglected ground impenetrably occupied by this vigorous shrub, while in South China square miles of arable land are carpeted with the other. On the further side of the pond is the Victoria Gate, where the round may end.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles A. Culberson, who has won in the second primary poll to determine the Democratic candidacy for United States senator from Texas, is at present senior representative of that state in the upper house of the national Legislature. He first entered this body in 1899, and has come to be recognized as one of the party's ablest representatives. As chairman of the judiciary committee and member of the committees on appropriations, public buildings and grounds and civil service, he has been influential. In state politics he has been honored by important distinctively partisan duties, such as leading the state delegation to national conventions; and he was Governor from 1894 to 1898. A lawyer by profession, he first won local honors in Dallas and Waco county, and later was attorney-general for the state. Alabama is his native state, and the Virginia Military Institute furnished him with his education.

John Worth Kern, with whom President Wilson has been consulting about action to be taken by Congress in connection with the threatened railroad strike, is Indiana's senior United States senator. A lawyer by profession, with his first experience in public life as a city attorney at Kokomo, and as a candidate for the state Legislature, he did not begin to forge ahead until he settled in Indianapolis, in 1885. There he held important positions in connection with the city government, and entered the race for higher political honors, being the Democratic party's candidate for the governorship in two campaigns, in which he was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1911, and is now chairman of the conference committee of that body, and also is party floor leader. Senator Kern was one of the earliest supporters and friends of Mr. Bryan, and he has been a promoter of the more radical policies which the party has come to hold.

Thomas Hudson Middleton, C. B., assistant secretary to the British board of agriculture, whose recent memorandum dealing with the development of agriculture in Germany has attracted considerable attention, has held his present position since 1906. Educated at Merchiston Castle school, Edinburgh, and at Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, he was appointed, in 1889, professor of agriculture in Baroda College, India, a position which he held until 1896. From 1896 to 1899 he was lecturer in agriculture in the University College of Wales at Aberystwyth, and in this latter year was appointed professor of agriculture in Durham College of Science. From Durham, in 1902, Professor Middleton went to Cambridge, where he took up the position of professor of agriculture.

Elias R. Montfort, as commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be prominent in the annual encampment of that organization of American civil war veterans, held this week in Kansas City. He comes of a family prominent in the history of Presbyterianism in the middle West. He is a graduate of Hanover College and of the Cincinnati law school. The civil war opened while he was in college; he volunteered, and fought with distinction. His first residence and place of practice of his profession was in Greensburg, Ind., his native town; but in 1875 he removed to Cincinnati and has since been prominent in religious, educational and journalistic circles. From 1899 to 1914 he was postmaster of the city.

William Le Baron Putnam, before whom hearings on the Boston & Maine receivership will come, is a Maine jurist, a native of Bath and a graduate of Bowdoin College. Long a practitioner in the city of Portland, of which at one time he was mayor, he attracted national attention when appointed, by President Cleveland, a commissioner to negotiate with Great Britain in settlement of the rights of American fishermen in Canadian waters. In 1888 he was the Democratic party's candidate for the Maine governorship. In 1892 he was named federal judge of the first circuit court, a tribunal which has jurisdiction over Massachusetts as well as Maine in matters such as this carrier's present difficulties.

AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

Mr. John Dryden seated, in the summer evenings, in his chair in the balcony of Will's Coffee House, and watching, like some Lady of Shalott, the shadows of the Restoration world flitting round the corner of Russell Street into Bow Street, swept his musings into the great drama of Absalom and Achitopel, and coined therein the term of "God or devil" criticism. It is a class of criticism which existed centuries before Mr. Dryden ever clapped his eyes on George Villiers. Agoracritus, the Sausage-seller, knew something about it, and so did the respectable, if acid, Marcus Tullius. But unless there is another Abraham Hayward waiting, somewhere in France, as they say today, to controvert the statement, the famous phrase originated in the passage,

"So over violent, or over civil,
That every man with him was God or devil."

Thus, any way, wrote Mr. Dryden, and the world, or that part of the world any way, whose ears are susceptible to

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Johnson's House in Bolt Court

rhythm, and whose heart yearns for epigrams, accepted the form as it had previously accepted the idea.

Dryden, indeed, we have it on the authority of no less a man than Samuel Johnson himself, was the father of English criticism. That, perhaps, is a different thing from the father of English critics, for of the critics, the whilom Laureate wrote:—

"Poets, like disputants, when reasons fail,
Have one sure refuge left—and that's to rail.
Fop, coxcomb, fool, are thunder'd through the pit;
And this is all their equipage of wit."

Mr. Secretary Pepys was not exactly a poet, but he certainly was a great critic of the "pit" of Dryden's day. How well we know him. It is almost impossible to pass the old Banqueting Hall or to stroll through the Horse Guards into the Mall, without picturing the little gentleman, fussing round a Court beauty, or making himself agreeable to a Royal Duke. When, however, it came to criticizing a mere poet, a common writer for the stage, like Shakespeare or Dryden, Mr. Secretary was a terrible fellow. "To the King's Theater," he writes, under the date of the 29th of September, 1662, "where we saw 'Midsummer's Night's Dream,' which I had never seen before, nor shall ever again, for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life." For a time, it is true, Mr. Pepys saw some good in "Othello," but a better acquaintance with polite literature cured him of that. "To Deptford by water," he writes, in the inimitable diary, on the 20th of August, 1666, "reading Othello, Moore of Venice, which I ever heretofore esteemed a mighty good play; but, having so lately read The Adventures of Five Houres, it seems a mean thing." However, as, on the 19th of September, 1668, Mr. Secretary sat by Shadwell, in the King's playhouse, and, in his mature judgment, pronounced "The Silent Woman" "the best comedy, I think, that ever was wrote," his measure as a critic may be easily estimated.

The simple fact is that Samuel Pepys was just one of the noble army of critics who "know what they like." Now it is quite possible to know what you like, and to be, withal, parlous ignorant. The critics who know what they like are, indeed, first cousins to those whom Mr. Ruskin once described as the "That's me" critics. The one thing they never bother about is the point of view of the author. Yet the author has a point of view, and when it comes to criticism it is the first point of view to be considered. Théophile Gautier went so far as to insist that it was about the only point for a critic to consider. The question never was, he declared, whether the author's intention appealed to the critic or not, but whether or no the intention was creditably carried out. Now this would be an excellent canon of criticism if it were possible to maintain that an author's choice of subject was above criticism. But then, it would be necessary to argue that "Paradise Lost" and "The Arabian Nights," "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Tristram Shandy" must be considered upon equal terms, in short that the issue between them was simply "Primus inter pares."

Unfortunately for such an argument there is another good old Latin proverb, "Primus sapientiae gradus est falsa intelligere." Which is to say, that the recognition of a lie is the first step to wisdom. Théophile, he of the wondrous costumes, might, perhaps, be forgiven for overlooking this, for "primus sapientiae gradus" in his case, might well be, not whether Mademoiselle de Maupin or Lorna Doone is primus inter pares, but whether Mademoiselle de Maupin ought ever to have been born.

Most unquestionably those who believe that there is something much more than even the very genius of craftsmanship in a great work of art, will know how to express themselves on the subject of Mademoiselle. The book, indeed, is sister to "Tristram Shandy." In the one, the butterfly existence of the life of the French aristocracy of the ancient regime is painted with all the exquisite witchery of a Watteau or a Fragonard. In the other, the philosophy of British eighteenth century Whigdom is expounded with a dexterity and drollery insurpassable in their way. Yet in both these books there is an abandonment of morality overwhelming in its very completeness. Monsieur Théophile would, no doubt, true to his canon, have argued consistently that this was not your critic's business, that it was merely his business to decide whether he had been immoral delicately, and depicted the frailty of beauty with a "divine naturalness." The strong common sense of Dr. Johnson would, on the other hand, have swept away all subterfuges, in this as it did in the case of the brewer's wife. After which he would, unquestionably, have descended by that quaint, carved staircase into Bolt Court, to scatter the cobwebs by taking a walk in Fleet Street.

LONDON THEATER NOTES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England, Aug. 10—"Fishpingle" will be withdrawn from the Haymarket after Saturday (Aug. 12) night's performance, and the theater will remain closed for rehearsals of the new play. This is a piece in four acts called "Mr. Jubilee Drax," by Mr. Walter Hackett and Mr. Horace Annesley Vachell, and is described as "a play of adventure." Mr. Frederick Harrison has decided to present the play on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

"The Sister-in-Law" having failed to attract at Wyndham's, will be performed for the last time on Saturday, Aug. 12, and Mr. Frank Curzon and Mr. Gerald du Maurier present Dion Clayton Calthorp's new play "The Old Country" on Saturday, Sept. 2. The complete cast is now given:

James Lane Fountain...Gerald du Maurier
The Rev. Arthur Knoble..H. Athol Forde
The Rev. Stephen Laycock, Lawrence Hannay
Henry Parremar .....Henry Vibart
Dr. Frederick Blackburn.T. Gideon Warren
Reuben Hudson .....A. E. George
Adam Cattle.....Sydney Valentine
Mrs. Fountain .....Nina Boucicault
Mary Lorimer .....Rosalie Toller
Annette Alborough.....Vane Featherston

"Half Past Eight" will be withdrawn from the Comedy on Saturday, Aug. 19, and the theater is to close until the middle of September. M. Andre Charlot will then join Mr. Arthur Chudleigh in producing a new revue called "This and That." Harry Grattan is the author and J. W. Tate the composer. Miss Clarice Mayne and J. W. Tate are in the cast.

Mr. José L. Levy will present "The Girl from Ciro's" at the Garrick on Wednesday, Aug. 30. As already announced, the play is adapted from the French piece, "Loute." The heroine in the English version changes her name to Cecille, and will be played by Madge Lessing. The strong cast includes Miss Lottie Venne, F. Darragh, Mrs. Saba Raleigh and Messrs. Edmund Maurice, Spencer Trevor, Marsh Allen and H. V. Esmond. If the success of "The Rotters" continues, it may be transferred to another west-end house, when it makes way for the new play.

Mr. Oscar Asche announces that his new play "Chu-Chin-Chow," to be seen at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, is a new version of the Arabian Nights tale "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Mr. Curtis Pounds will appear as Ali Baba, and Miss Aileen D'Orme as Kasim's head wife. "Chu-Chin-Chow" has seven complete sets, including the slave market, the black palace, the blue palace, a bazaar, and a cave scene. Lastly a Persian orchard by moonlight. Mr. Oscar Asche will, in this play, present his biggest spectacular production. In the cave scene there will be a ballet of jewels, and a dance by ten black women, with a pair of wrestlers holding the center of the stage.

Mr. Seymour Hicks and Miss Ellaline Terriss start their season at Prince's theater on Wednesday, Sept. 6, and have decided on a well tried play and established success for their first venture in "Broadway Jones." Prices range from 6d. to 5s. and popular prices will continue during the term of their management.

"We're All In It" will be withdrawn from the Empire on Saturday, Aug. 12, to make room for "Razzle-Dazzle," transferred from Drury Lane, and on Monday, Aug. 21, the Empire revue, rewritten and with new scenes, will go to the Palace for six weeks. The new revue at the Palace will be ready in October.

Mr. B. Macdonald Hastings is collaborating with Captain Bairnsfather in his trench episode "The Johnson 'Ole," which will be a striking feature of Mr. Albert de Courville's production, "Flying Colors," at the Hippodrome in September.

Mr. Arthur Collins announces a new drama, by Henry Hamilton and Cecil Raleigh, for the autumn season at Drury Lane. The piece was finished two years ago, and would have been presented but for the outbreak of the war.

On and after Monday, Aug. 14, a new one-act play "The Waterspout," by Mr. Alfred Turner, will precede "Ye Gods" at the Strand.

NEW YORK THEATER NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first nighter's heavy schedule of this week is as follows: Monday, "Somebody's Luggage," with James T. Powers, at the Forty-eighth Street theater; Tuesday, "A Pair of Queens," by Otto Hauerbach, at the Longacre; Wednesday, Washington Square Players in "Literature," "The Miracle of St. Anthony," "Bear" and "Eugenically Speaking," at the Comedy; and "The Girl from Brazil," musical piece, at the Forty-fourth Street; Thursday, Richard Walton Tully's new play, "The Flame," at the Lyric, and "The Big Show" at the Hippodrome; Friday, "Fast and Grow Fat," farce by George Broadhurst, at the Globe; Saturday, "The Man Who Came Back," by Jules Eckert Goodman, at the Playhouse. And, too "Sybil" resumed operations at the Empire Monday.

The new Hippodrome show includes Miss Anna Pavlowa and her ballet, a new skating ballet, a musical first part and various other features under the direction of R. H. Burnside. The Washington Square Players are using their repertoire while preparing new pieces, and are glad to examine all manuscript candidates for their favor. Mr. Powers is returning to the stage after an absence of several years. Mr. Frazee produces "A Pair of Queens." Miss Mary Nash appears in the new Goodman piece. "The Girl from Brazil" is adapted from a continental success.

Of all the horde of new plays of this season none presents a stronger claim for general recognition than "Turn to the Right" at the Gaiety. Mr. Smith and Mr. Golden have rolled into three acts and a prologue about all the elements of theatrical appeal. They have written a rural play unlike any of its predecessors. In it crooks are virtuous heroes and deacons are villainous crooks. That is the secret of the play's appeal; the authors never give you the expected. The temptation to write a description of the fascinating, thrilling second act curtain is strong. But, as Max Marcin told a local reviewer the other day, reviewers tell too much of the play's story. Future audiences should be considered. May good fortune grant that more than one of the season's swarm of new pieces may, like "Turn to the Right," strike off the beaten track.

Klaw & Erlanger have accepted "A Good Provider," by Harriet Ford and Fannie Hurst. Oliver Morosco has accepted Belle K. Maniates' story, "Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley." Muriel Martin Harvey, a young English actress, will be Cyril Maude's leading woman. George Arliss will bring "Paganini" to the Criterion in September. Charles Dillingham will open the Century about Oct. 2 with "The Century Girl." Stuart Walker's Portmanteau company will present, on tour, three plays by Lord Dunsany, "The Golden Doom," "The Gods of the Mountain," and "King Argimenes," as well as Wilde's "The Birthday of the Infanta," Bottomley's "The Crier of the Night," "Voices," by Hortense Flexner, "The Leaf and the Wind," "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree" and several one-act plays.

The Theatre Francais will present, among other pieces, a play of Santiago written by Sardou in collaboration with Elliott Gregory at the time of the Spanish-American war; "Education de Prince," by Maurice Donnay; "Prince Charmant," by Tristan Bernard; "Catherine," by Lavedan; "Fil a la Patte," by G. Feydeau; "Le Lys," by Pierre Wolff; "Mme. Flirt," by Paul Gavault; "La Rampe," by Baron de Rothschild; "L'Etrangere," by Emile Augier; "Le Poilu," by Pierre Veber and M. Hennequin. Among the artists will be: Mlle. Lillian Greuze, Gabrielle Dorziat, formerly leading woman for William Faversham; Gilda Darthy of the Odeon, Jeanne Provost of the Theatre Francais, Pauline Noizeau of the Theatre Michel, Petrograd; Yvonne Marvil, Yvonne Garrick and Mme. Diska. Among the artists who may appear are: Mme. Jeanne Granier and Mme. Rejane, Lucien Guitry and Antoine Froment, as well as prominent artists from the Comedie Francais from time to time. The new Theatre Francais on Forty-fifth street is to open Nov. 1]. A delegation headed by Albert Dalimier, undersecretary of fine arts, and including Jean Richepin of the French Academy and Pierre Wolff is expected to be present.

Winthrop Ames will produce at the Little theater, Oct. 2, a comedy by Violet Pearn called "Hush." His other productions will be Granville Barker's "The Morris Box," from "The Wrong Box," by Stevenson and Osborne; "Saturday to Monday," a comedy by William Hurlbut, and a Japanese tragedy called "The Faithful."

After using James Forbes' comedy, "The Making Over of Mrs. Matt," for awhile, May Robson will appear in a comedy by Eleanor Gates. "The Ohio Lady," in which Mary Nash appeared for awhile last season, is being reconstructed and recast, Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler having sold it to a western firm.

RETURN OF SCHOOL HEAD URGED

CINCINNATI, O.—Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, head of Boson's public school system and former head of the schools here, who is in this city on business, is being urged to return to the Ohio educational field. Governor F. B. Willis, who recently offered Dr. Dyer the state superintendency of education, will probably repeat the offer this week. It is generally acknowledged that the local schools have retrograded since Dr. Dyer left this city to take charge of the Boston schools.

"KATINKA," A PLAY WITH MUSIC, GIVEN AT THE SHUBERT

SHUBERT THEATER—"Katinka," a musical play in three acts; book and lyrics by Otto Hauerbach; music by Rudolph Friml. First performance in Boston, evenig of Aug. 28, 1916, with this cast:

Petrov .....Albert Sackett
Ivan Dimitri .....David Reese
Boris Strogoff .....Burke Sullivan
Katinka .....Audrey Maple
Thaddeus Hopper .....T. Roy Barnes
Olga .....Rene Noel
Herr Knopf .....Bernard Gorcey
Arif Bey .....F. Stanton Heck
Halif .....A. Robins
Mrs. Helen Hopper.....Ada Meade

With good librettos in American musical comedies even scarcer than good scores, it is pleasant to see Mr. Hauerbach steadily producing workmanlike stories for this class of entertainment, continuing the partnership with Mr. Friml that has now resulted in three successful musical shows of a grade above the average, "The Firefly," "High Jinks" and "Katinka." Though Mr. Hauerbach's books and lyrics are not distinguished for their freshness, as were those of George Ade, they are thoroughly effective in their snappy adaptability to performance.

The story of the present piece has to do with Katinka, who believing that her affianced, Ivan, has forgotten her, allows herself to be persuaded into marrying the rich Boris Strogoff. Immediately after the ceremony she learns that Ivan has not forgotten, and escapes out of Russia on the passport of an American, Thaddeus Hopper. In Stambouf there are humorous and romantic complications involving Mrs. Hopper, Katinka, Boris, Ivan and others, with everything made smooth in the third act, which has a Vienna cafe for its scene. The story is steadily sustained because of the good plotting, and seldom are there lapses of taste in the situations, dialogue or costumes. A pair of Russian dancers do not perform with the distinction needed to justify the dubious material of one of their numbers.

The joy of the performance is Miss Meade, who, like Julia Sanderson, proves that delicacy and effectiveness are not irreconcilable qualities in a musical comedy performer, granted possession of individuality and talent. She has four song numbers. The audience redemanded "I Can Tell by the Way that You Dance," with Walter Manthey, and "I Want to Marry a Male Quartet," with male chorus. Her dancing is as finished as her comedy work and singing. These numbers and "Racketty Coo," sung by Miss Maple, maintain Mr. Friml's reputation as a capable light opera composer. His music has individuality as well as the "catchiness" so desirable in this type of entertainment.

T. Roy Barnes made every humorous point in the role of Hopper tell. The rest of the cast proved acceptable to the audience. The chorus work, however, is ragged and needs vigorous rehearsal. A large orchestra is well directed. Mr. Robins' specialty, "A Walking Music Store," was one of the hits of the evening. During the summer the interior of the theater was repainted and a darker shade of upholstery was put on the chairs.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y., THIRTY-NINTH STREET THEATER—First production in America of farcical comedy, "A Little Bit of Fluff," by Walter L. Ellis, in three acts. Evening of Saturday, Aug. 26. The cast:

John Ayers .....Arthur Chesney
Bertram Tully .....Charles Garry
Dr. Bigland .....George Fitzgerald
Nixon Trippett.....Stanley Lathbury
Pamela Ayers .....Netta Westcott
Maude Scott .....Margot Kelly
Aunt Hannah .....Mrs. Alice Chapin
Ursula .....Lily Kerr
Chalmers .....Elizabeth Percy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exactly why it should have been thought worth while to bring such a witless and sometimes worse production across the Atlantic, with a special London company, is difficult to understand. Possibly it was hoped that the glamor of the fact it has run for ever 400 performances at the Criterion theater, London, might beguile American playgoers; but, judging from the frigid reception of the play at its New York premiere, the hope is not likely to be realised. The Englishman in the audience who was heard to say in the second interval that he had never felt ashamed of his country was to be commiserated.

The play lacks wit, its construction is clumsy, and its characterization preposterous. It was almost lamentable to see competent English actors like Arthur Chesney, Charles Garry and Stanley Lathbury struggling to be amusing in a series of scenes calculated to make the judicious grieve; while the best that can be said for the young ladies in the cast is that their personal charms are to be preferred to their acting. One regretted also to see a lady of Mrs. Alice Chapin's experience and authority exposed to such indignities as were literally showered upon her from a fractured water pipe.

MOTION PICTURE NEWS

E. H. Sothern is working in a screen version of "An Enemy to the King." Mr. Sothern's film debut will be made Sept. 25 when "The Chattel," a modern business drama in five parts, will be released. Dixon's "The Fall of a Nation" has been cut to seven reels and is to be released Sept. 18 on the V. L. S. E. program. "Ramona" has drawn better in Chicago in a 10-reel version than in New York and Boston where a 13-reel edition was shown and proved tediously "padded." William Fox announces that he will build a $2,000,000 picture house on East Fourteenth street, New York city. Roshanara is to be featured in an East Indian story on the screen which will introduce native dances.

BOSTON AMUSEMENT NOTES

Nat C. Goodwin is to give "The Merchant of Venice" this evening on Braves field, Allston, repeating the play tomorrow evening and Thursday evening. These are to be his last appearances on the speaking stage, he announces, as he plans to continue the motion picture work begun with "A Wall Street Tragedy," which is being shown on the Boston theater bill this week.

The Boston theater, in addition to the Goodwin film, is offering "The Stolen Fortune," with Francis X. Bushman, Roscoe Arbuckle in a Keystone comedy, and several vaudeville acts.

Bessie Love is featured in a new five part Triangle "western" film, with Wilfred Lucas this week at the Orpheum. Lou Tellegen and Emmy Wehlen in new feature films are having first runs this week at Gordon's Olympia.

House Peters in "The Rail Rider" and Anita Stewart in "The Daring of Diana" are on the Park bill this week. Douglas Fairbanks in one of his best films, "The Half Breed," is on the Exeter Street theater bill the first half of this week.

The season at the Hollis will open next Saturday night with a performance of "The Melody of Youth," an Irish play by Brandon Tynan.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," a new play by Eugene Walter, founded on one of John Fox, Jr.'s popular novels, will open the season at the Plymouth theater next Monday with a Labor day matinee.

Cohan and Harris' latest farce, "Hit-the-Trail-Holliday," will open the season at the Park Square theater next Monday. The cast will be headed by Fred Niblo.

The season at the Tremont theater will open on Labor day afternoon with the Thomas H. Ince motion picture spectacle, "Civilization." The theater interior has been entirely rebuilt.

The Castle Square theater opens Labor day with a popular priced melodrama under the new policy of a new company in play each week.

All the Boston theaters announce a Labor day matinee.

MISS MACOMBER ON BILL AT KEITH'S

Miss Mildred Macomber, featured in a spectacle called "Holiday's Dream," leads the entertainers at Keith's this week, repeating the excellent dancing specialties and pantomime of her professional debut in this same entertainment a year ago. Her company of "statue" divers lend smoothly skillful support. Four assisting dancers perform adequately. It would be a pleasure to see Miss Macomber's spontaneous artistry in a sketch unencumbered by spectacular elements. With the interest concentrated on her work she would achieve even more success than she does now, one feels sure. Van and Schenck are much better in character fun than in song. Frisco, xylophonist, works with four hammers, achieving four part harmony without assisting devices. The theater management would do well to clean up the rough stuff offered by Aveling and Lloyd, who are billed as "two southern gentlemen." Leroy and Lytton provide a fair character sketch. Isabell D'Armond offers a smart little revue with the aid of two talented stage hands and a clever dancer who shouldn't try to sing.

REFUSE TO SELL M'LEAN STOCK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Application for permission to purchase, for $469,800, the 270 shares of the stock of the Washington Post Company, belonging to John F. Wilkins, has been made to the District of Columbia supreme court by the American Surety & Trust Company, as executor of the estate of the late John R. McLean. Mr. Wilkins has offered either to buy Mr. McLean's interest or to sell his own at $1740 per share. The par value of the stock is $100. Edward B. McLean, the son, and Francis T. Homer, the adviser, declined to consent to a sale of the McLean interest.

BARTLETT FAMILY REUNION

The Society of the Descendents of Robert Bartlett of Plymouth will hold its reunion at the Brunswick hotel Saturday. Luncheon will be served at noon and the afternoon will be devoted to an entertainment.

AT THE THEATERS

BRAVES FIELD—Nat Goodwin in "The Merchant of Venice," 8.
COLONIAL—"The Amber Empress," musical comedy, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 7:45.
SHUBERT—"Katinka," musical comedy, 8:15.
WILBUR—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15.
MATINEES—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Colonial, Shubert, Wilbur, 2:15.

Blanc Mange
RECIPE AND COST

1 cup sugar ..... .04
2 teaspoonfuls Sea Moss Farina ..... .02
1 quart milk ..... .08
Sprinkle of salt and flavor to suit ..... .01
.17

Cook ten minutes in double boiler. Pour into 8 cups, serve ice cold with sauce or cream. Many other delicious dishes easy to make with *Sea Moss Farina*.

25 cents at Grocers or by mail.

RECIPE BOOK and SAMPLE FREE.

LYON MFG. CO.
7 South 5th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

no developments on the Struma and Doiran fronts.

The official announcement issued yesterday follows:

In spite of indifferent weather some progress has been made east of Delville wood, and in minor successful enterprises near Mouquet farm.

Last night there was much hostile shelling against parts of our line, especially in Delville wood, and on our trenches north of Pozieres. Our artillery also was active.

On our Doiran front our artillery silenced opponents' guns, which were bombarding our positions.

On the Struma front the Bulgarians shelled Mekis, and we dispersed an enemy working party northeast of Komarjan.

The official statement issued last night reads:

Today our long-range guns successfully fired on troops and traffic in different places between Bapaume and Miraumont. The German artillery shelled our front intermittently during the day, more especially between Pozieres and the Thiepval wood.

On the other parts of the front our artillery and trench mortars have been active, especially opposite Calonne, Neuve Chapelle, between Auchy and Hohenzollern and also west of Wytschaete. One hundred and thirty-seven prisoners have been captured by us during the past 24 hours.

On the evening of the 26th a heavy storm overtook eight of our aeroplanes, five of them have not returned.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France, Tuesday—An official communique states the French made appreciable gains yesterday southeast of Thiaumont on the Meuse right bank. Towards 9 p. m. the Germans launched two attacks, one against Fleury village, the other against the positions near Ft. Vaux road, but without result.

Yesterday's official communique states:

On the Somme front the artillery has been active in the region of Estrees, Belloy-en-Santerre and Lihons.

German artillery, heavily countered by ours, bombarded our trenches in the Vaux-Chapitre wood.

The rest of the front was calm.

Sub-Lieutenants Deullin and Delatour brought down their fifth German aeroplane, the former on the 24th and the latter on the 25th.

Another official statement says:

From the Struma to the region of Ljumnica there was an artillery duel. East of the Cerna the Serbians, pressing their vigorous offensive have made considerable progress near Vetrenik. On the road from Banica to Ostrovo three Bulgarian attacks against Serbian positions, delivered after intense artillery preparation were repulsed with heavy losses. Artillery fighting continued heavily in this sector.

The Bulgarians have occupied different localities abandoned by the Greeks west of Kavala. British monitors have bombarded hostile forces at the mouth of the Struma.

Contrary to statements made in the Bulgarian official communication of the 26th Serbian troops, far from having suffered a defeat in the region of Kukuruz, have made an important advance and repeatedly defeated the Bulgarians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia, Tuesday—An official communique states an attack on the Russian positions near Toboly Helinin on the western bank of the Stokhod was repelled. Southeast of Smolary, the Germans attacked unsuccessfully detachments occupying islands. On the line from Kyghi to the western bank of Lake Van, the Russians advanced near Ognot, taking 283 prisoners. An attack launched by the Turks west of Ognot was repelled. West of Mush region, on the Euphrates bank, the Russians took prisoners and while pursuing the enemy south of Lake Nimredgel, enemy attacks were repelled and 191 prisoners were taken.

The war office statement issued yesterday follows:

On Saturday, in the region north of Koldycheva lake, enemy columns attempted to launch an attack, but owing to our artillery fire they were compelled to return to their trenches.

On the River Shara, south of Baranovichi-Luninets railway, the Germans, with a force of about two battalions, launched an attack on our advanced posts which were occupying trenches on the western bank of the river. The enemy forces were repelled.

On the Stokhod, south of the little town of Toby Khov, our scouting patrols surrounded an Austrian field post, part of which was captured.

In the region of the Dneister, north of Mariampol, our troops captured prisoners in an engagement in the wood east of the village of Deleiuv, where they consolidated themselves. In this operation we took prisoners one officer and 37 men. We captured two machine guns.

Caucasian front: On the line from Kyghi to Lake Van fighting continues. Our detachments drove out the Turks from trenches on the bank of the River Maela Darasi, which joins the Euphrates at the village of Nurika, and crossed to the western bank.

North of Bitlis the Turks were repelled to the southward by our counter-attacks. We took in this operation 11 officers and 200 Askaris and captured three machine guns.

In the direction of Mosul we are pressing the Turks in the regions of Neri and Sakkis.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy, Tuesday—An official communique state the Austrians were repulsed in small attacks on the Trentino front against the Italian positions in the Fargorida valley, on Mount Zebio, in Fassa area and in Visdende valley. In the Gorizia area and on the Carso, the artillery fire was directed against the outskirts of the town, Isonzo bridges and Vallone lines. Italian artillery replied vigorously, disturbing the Austrian work of consolidation.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Tuesday—An official statement issued Aug. 26 says:

On the night of Aug. 21 until the afternoon of Aug. 23 the Serbians attempted 18 successive attacks on our advanced positions in the sections of Kukuruz and Kovel. All their attacks were repulsed, whereupon the Serbians retired to their former positions. Their losses were immense.

ALLIED WARSHIPS WATCHING FOR SUBSEA BOATS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Patrolling the waters between the Nantucket coast and the Nantucket light vessel, which transatlantic liners head for, are six Allied cruisers. A swordfish catcher arriving here Monday night under auxiliary power, fleeing from the northeast storm, reported sighting the war vessels stretched out across the shoals. They commanded the waters from Sankaty Head, on Nantucket, across Davis South Shoal, Middle Rip, Phelps Bank and Asia Rip to the light vessel. Along that stretch of sea, the German submarines, it is figured, will come to the surface to get their bearings for their final dash into American waters off Block island. Apparently the British war vessels have taken a stand in the hope of sighting the Bremen or the Amerika on the surface there.

It was figured here that it would take 14½ days for one of the submarine merchantmen to reach here from Heligoland, and as word was received that arrangements were made for the Bremen to sail on Aug. 14, it was thought possible that she might reach here last night. Collector James F. McGovern came here Monday afternoon from Bridgeport to await her arrival.

Deutschland Carried No Gold

BALTIMORE, Md.—There was no gold in the cargo of the merchant submarine Deutschland that left Baltimore on the afternoon of Aug. 1 and reached Bremerhaven safely. This was learned officially from the custom house. The Deutschland carried crude rubber, 802,037 pounds; nickel (in small bars), 752,674 pounds; crude tin (in pigs), 181,049 pounds.

Germans Lease New London Pier

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore, American agents for the German line of submersible merchantmen, has leased a part of the State pier at New London for six months.

TAX ASSOCIATION FOUNDER PROPOSES FEDERAL ADDITION

Indianapolis Delegates From 33 States and Canada Start Four Days' Session

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Delegates from 33 states, Canada and Alaska enrolled at the opening session of the tenth annual national conference on taxation here yesterday. The conference is under the auspices of the National Tax Association. More territory than ever before represented sent delegates this year, the officials said.

George Pomeroy of Toledo was chosen as permanent chairman of the conference by the executive committee, and Robert M. Campbell of Cornell University was chosen secretary.

Although the conference continues through Thursday, interest already is keen as to where the next conference will be held. Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla., and Boston have extended invitations for the 1917 meeting. It was said tonight that next year's session probably would be held in a southern city.

The afternoon session was devoted to the address of welcome and responses. The program in the evening included addresses by a number of Indiana men.

That the tendency to increase public expenditures, which require taxes to be raised, must be stopped, was brought out by Allen Ripley Foote of Columbus, O., founder of the National Tax Association, in an address at the opening session. Mr. Foote also asserted that he believes the time has come when a fourth department of state is needed—a department of public accounting and auditing.

BATTALION AT WAKEFIELD

After a 10 days' tour of duty at Ft. Warren, the third battalion of the Massachusetts coast artillery corps, Maj. H. A. Skinner in commond, left Boston harbor today to continue its tour at the Wakefield rifle range. The battalion comprises the fourth, ninth, tenth and twelfth companies which went down the harbor to Ft. Warren on Aug. 20. All three battalions now have completed their tour of coast defense duty. The first battalion ended its practice at Ft. Strong on Aug. 22, while the second battalion completed its duty at Ft. Andrews on Aug. 28. The headquarters detachment also ended its duty today

CLEANER STREET CONDITIONS ARE MAYOR'S DESIRE

Chief Executive Calls Conference of Officials and Citizens on Question of the Better Disposal of Rubbish

A better understanding between the street cleaning department and the police of Boston regarding the application of the city ordinances governing the disposal of waste, especially rubbish, in the down town streets, is expected to result from the meeting of the heads of the city departments, the leaders in the business and civic organizations of the city and Police Commissioner Stephen O'Meara, which Mayor Curley has called for tomorrow.

Mayor Curley claims that the police have not enforced the provisions of the city ordinances, especially those which prohibit the sweeping of store litter into the streets, or the throwing of papers and rubbish on to the sidewalks or into the streets, and for which there is a fine of $20. It is the hope of Mayor Curley that the meeting will result in arousing a degree of civic pride among the citizens that will make enforcement unnecessary.

Supt. of Police Michael J. Crowley denies that the police have been negligent in enforcing the ordinance. On the other hand he says that many shopkeepers have been warned, and a number have been summoned into court for sweeping their store litter into the streets. The policy of the police department, he says, is not to arrest a storekeeper for such an act but to warn him first and then, if the warning is not sufficient, to summon him into court sometime at his convenience. Strangers discovered throwing litter into the streets are arrested at once, but persons known to the police are warned for such offenses, and then summoned as in the case of storekeepers.

Some of the officials at city hall believe that it would be better to empower the inspectors of the public works department with the necessary authority to enforce the city ordinances, especially the provisions covering the character of the receptacles for rubbish and ashes. These men have charge of the city carts which collect rubbish but they have no power to compel householders to carry out the city ordinances.

At the present time Boston is paying more than a million dollars for collecting ashes and rubbish. Included in this collection expense is an item of $141,000, which is paid the Boston Development & Sanitary Company for waste or rubbish disposal, after it has been collected by the city. The development company receives the benefit of the sale of the rubbish which, it is said, is becoming more valuable every year. In fact so great has been the demand within the past year for metal and paper stock, that experts believe that if the city had the requisite equipment for separation of material, the sale of the rubbish would very nearly pay the entire expense of its collection.

The city collects all the waste and delivers it to the development company at different points. The company disposes of part of the material at the incinerating plant at Ward's island and at various dumps principally the one at Southampton street. The cost of this collection by the city for 1914, when the last report was issued, was $668,000, and was the highest in the South End and Back Bay district, and the lowest in East Boston.

STATE CAMP TROOPS TO BE SENT TO BORDER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some 12,000 men of Ohio, Vermont and Kentucky national guard regiments, still held in state mobilization camps, were directed by the war department yesterday to proceed to the Mexican border. The department revoked suspension of an order for their movement issued two weeks ago.

There remain approximately 13,000 guardsmen, scattered through many states, who are not affected by the day's order. They also were under orders for the border two weeks ago, but the suspension so far has not been revoked for them.

The original order sending southward all troops called into the federal service was issued by the war department in order that the divisional units along the international line might be filled up and also that those regiments which were not ready to go in the first rush might share in the training as soon as they could be fully equipped.

The department now has decided that the railway strike situation may continue unchanged for some time. The officers are anxious to complete the divisional organization on the border, in order that full advantage may be taken of the opportunity to train a large number of men. It has also been concluded, it is said, that the supply difficulty can be met, even in case of a strike.

WAGE ADVANCE ORDERED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Employees of the Brockton Gas Company will receive substantial increases in wages as a result of a decision of the state board of conciliation and arbitration handed down yesterday afternoon. Gas makers are increased from $2.75 a day to $3 a day, fire cleaners, from $2.50 to $2.75; coal passers, from $2.25 to $2.50, and various other minor operatives from $2.25 to $2.40 per day.

COTTON TRADE MEN TO MEET IN NEW LONDON

Semi-Annual Meeting of National Association Is to Include a Golf Contest

Numerous Boston men associated with the cotton trade are to attend the semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn., from Sept. 14 to 16. Business and pleasure are to be combined by the delegates, one of the diversions being a golf contest, played off for cups offered by the organization's board of government in 1910.

Albert Farwell Bemis of Boston, president of the national association, at the first session on Thursday morning of the semi-annual meeting will deliver an address. Following this session there is scheduled a "get together" meeting in the grill-room.

Several papers of interest to the trade will be read at the second session, Friday morning. At this time also Albert Greene Duncan of Boston, a former president, will present a plan for enlarging the scope of the organization. The papers to be read are by Charles E. Meek, vice-president of the American Exchange National Bank, New York city, also of Boston; D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants, of Boston, and M. W. Alexander, General Electric Company. Mr. Brewer will discuss "The Revolutionary Trend of Foreign Labor and Its Significance."

The third session Friday night will be given over to the association dinner. This will be held in the main dining room of the hotel, which will be reserved for the organization. Questions of interest and importance to the cotton industry will be discussed by speakers of national reputation, representing both political parties. President Bemis will preside. In charge of this session will be Charles H. Fish and Stephen C. Lowe.

On Saturday morning, at the fourth session, more papers will be read. William Harrison, M. Sc., The University, Leeds, England, will discuss "Investigations on the Physical and Chemical Properties of Cotton." H. L. Van Zile of New York city will discuss "Effective Mill Ventilation without Mechanical Apparatus," while a third paper will be read by F. J. Hoxie of Boston. These papers will be followed by business, which will include the report of the resolutions committee and the election of new members.

VETERANS SAVED PENSIONS TO GO TO ENCAMPMENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—That the Union veterans have made great personal sacrifices to be able to attend the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in session here, was the statement by Capt. E. R. Monfort, commander-in-chief of the veterans,

"They have saved their money for months to attend this encampment," said Captain Monfort. "Some of them are not well fixed in worldly goods, but they were eager to come here and march in the annual parade and to shake hands with their comrades. I've known men who should have spent their pension money for food and clothing, but saved it for this reunion."

Four candidates who wish to succeed Capt. Elias R. Monfort of Cincinnati as commander-in-chief of the army have appeared. They are William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, J. Payson Bradley of Boston, Patrick H. Coney of Topeka, Kan., and Le Hunt Dodge of Berea, Ky. The election will be on Friday.

The auxiliary organizations of the Grand Army, totaling eight, opened their headquarters during the day yesterday. Routine business meetings of the councils and commanders of both the Grand Army and the auxiliaries were held, completing arrangements for the sessions to start tomorrow afternoon, following the annual parade of the veterans in the morning.

Patriotic Instructors

Annual Meeting of National Association Opened This Morning

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The fourth annual meeting of the National Association of Patriotic Instructors was held at the Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., this morning, and was opened by the first vice-president, Charles F. Sherman of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who presided in the absence of the president, J. B. Lewis of Boston. The address of the president gave a review of the year's work, and showed a gain in membership. He said that letters were constantly received from all parts of the country, asking advice and information on patriotic matters and that the cooperation of this association was frequently sought by other societies who are solving important problems in connection with our national well-being.

The president spoke of the confusion regarding the national anthem, and recommended that the association indorse the movement to make the "Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, and that the members use their influence with their local congressmen in support of the Hulbert bill now before Congress. He stated that all Massachusetts congressmen had given favorable replies to such requests, as had also those from Louisiana.

The president referred to the many incorrect representations of the flag noted during the recent wave of preparedness, particularly in printing, and requested the members to insist upon the use of a correct flag.

WAGE PAYMENT SHOWS INCREASE OF 46 PER CENT

Bureau of Statistics Issues Figures Showing That Total of Wage Earners Has Grown 24 Per Cent in Period of 10 Years

Whereas the total of wage earners in all the Massachusetts industries increased 24 per cent during the decade ending with 1914, the total of wages paid increased 46 per cent, according to statistics of the United States manufactures census for Massachusetts, made public today by Director Charles F. Gettemy of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics. Interestingly, the total valuation of production likewise increased 46 per cent but a similar increase was found in the total cost of materials used.

On the whole, the relative advantage during the decade appears to have been with the wage earners. That the big increase in total production came about mainly through the development of, and larger output from, existing plants is indicated from the tabulation which shows that the number of establishments increased but 12 per cent while the total value of production was increasing 46 per cent.

The figures are of special value in that the period covered was a fairly average one. It contained only a few months of the abnormal output of certain manufacturers caused by the world war.

Expressed in dollars the total production for all industries in Massachusetts was $1,641,373,000 in 1914 as compared with $1,124,092,000 in 1904, an increase of $517,281,000. The total cost of materials was $931,384,000 in 1914 and $626,410,000 in 1904.

Wage earners increased during the decade from 488,399 in 1904 to 606,698 in 1914, a gain of 118,299 workmen for the commonwealth, or about 24 per cent. The total paid them in wages rose from $232,389,000 in 1904 to $341,310,000 in 1914, an increase of $108,921,000, a trifle over 46 per cent.

The number of industrial establishments increased from 10,723 to 12,013 during the decade.

Notable among the growing industries of the state, as revealed by the statistics, is that of automobiles and automobile parts, which more than tripled in values of output. In 1904, the value of production in this line was but $2,663,000 as compared with $11,199,000 in 1914. This represents a growth of 320 per cent. In the same period, the value of the output of motorcycles, bicycles and parts rose from $582,000 to $7,021,000, a 12-fold increase.

It was not unnatural that the boot and shoe industry, which continues to be the leading industry of the state, should show about the same increase in value of output as was shown for the state as a whole. During the decade, there was an increase of about 46 per cent for this industry, including cut stock and findings, the total of production being $173,680,000 in 1904 and $255,188,000 in 1914.

However, the total for rubber boots and shoes fell off from $39,035,000 in 1904 to $23,789,000 in 1914.

Cotton goods, the second industry in importance showed an increase somewhat above that of the state as a whole. There was a total value of $197,322,000 in 1914, as compared with $130,069,000 a decade earlier, a gain of over 51 per cent.

Woolens continue to rank third, with a total value of $130,348,000 in 1914, as against $99,314,000 in 1904, but the increase for the 10 years was under that for the state as a whole.

There was a notable development of the manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, which grew from a value of $15,882,000 in 1904, to $43,869,000 in 1914, a gain of more than 250 per cent.

Other noteworthy gains were: Fancy and paper boxes, from $3,636,000 in 1904, to $7,085,000 in 1914; paper and wood pulp, from $32,012,000 to $43,353,000; meat packing, from $38,012,000 to $54,446,000; brass and bronze products, from $3,362,000 to $5,959,000; bread and other bakery products, from $18,660,000 to $33,309,000; cordage, twine, jute, etc., from $15,523,000 to $24,323,000; corsets, from $1,940,000 to $4,581,000; dyestuffs and extracts, from $999,000 to $1,674,000; emery and other abrasive wheels, $1,001,000 to $2,299,000; flavoring extracts, $816,000 to $1,165,000; foundry and machine-shop products, from $63,750,000 to $85,638,000; fur goods, $464,000 to $862,000; furniture and refrigerators, $11,360,000 to $14,281,000; gas, illuminating and heating, from $8,036,000 to $15,752,000; straw hats, from $3,326,000 to $5,762,000; hosiery and knit goods, from $10,095,000 to $17,419,000; jewelry, from $10,074,000 to $14,176,000; lasts, from $1,207,000 to $1,909,000; leather goods, from $3,246,000 to $4,023,000; leather, tanned, curried and finished, from $33,353,000 to $45,265,000; lime, from $401,000 to $817,000; distilled liquors, from $1,299,000 to $4,790,000; malt liquors, from $11,081,000 to $15,608,000; lumber and timber products, from $20,308,000 to $23,013,000; mattresses and spring beds, from $2,179,000 to $2,502,000; millinery and lace goods, from $4,797,000 to $4,919,000; paint and varnish, from $2,574,000 to $4,876,000; printing and publishing, from $39,274,000 to $56,195,000; silk and silk goods, from $7,012,000 to $10,677,000; silverware and plated ware, from $4,897,000 to $5,343,000; soap, from $2,515,000 to $4,671,000; sporting goods, from $1,614,000 to $3,424,000; stationery goods, from $1,372,000 to $6,512,000; toys and games, from $839,000 to $2,536,000.

Carpets and rugs, from $9,714,000 to $10,981,000; children's carriages and sleds, from $940,000 to $2,644,000; chemicals, from $3,509,000 to $6,685,000; men's clothing from $14,913,000 to $19,614,000; women's clothing, from $8,696,000 to $13,983,000; confectionery, from $9,318,000 to $20,131,000; copper, tin and sheet iron products, from $4,128,000 to $7,347,000; whips, from $1,936,000 to $2,804,000; wire work, from $3,709,000 to $4,878,000.

Some of the industries for which the Bay state was formerly famous have declined as capital has been diverted to the newer industries. The carriage and wagon trade fell off from $4,922,000 in 1904 to $2,821,000 in 1914, or nearly one half. This was no doubt due to the growth in the motor vehicle industries. Much of the former carriage manufacture has been changed to the making of automobile bodies and tops.

The quarrying industry fell off about 12 per cent; the manufacture of agricultural implements decreased slightly; the making of bricks and tiles decreased about 10 per cent; there was a slightly less output from iron and steel works and rolling mills; the manufacture of buttons, dairy products, musical instruments including pianos, sewing machines and machine screws declined, as did also the canning, cooperage and flour-milling industries.

FINANCE BOARD PRAISES BUDGET

The Boston finance commission in reply yesterday to an inquiry by the city council whether it was necessary for the council in future to spend three months' time in considering the budget, offered the services of the investigators of the commission in next year, under the same conditions as this year, but with the provision that the reports should be made directly to the committee on appropriations of the council. It gave as its opinion that the council would not have to give three months to the new budget.

The commission claimed that the budget system had made possible $500,000 for street construction and $25,000 for granolithic sidewalks, while under the old conditions only $100,000 would have been available for such work. The commission also claimed that it was instrumental in obtaining a reduction of $100,000 in the budget after the council had made a cut of $500,000 in the original budget.

JEWISH CITIZENS DINE

NANTASKET, Mass.—Guests of about 200 Jewish citizens of Greater Boston at a dinner at the Hotel Napoli last evening were Judge Julian W. Mack of the federal court at Chicago and vice-president of the American Jewish committee, and Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, former president of the American Federation of Zionists. Other speakers were B. M. Leavitt, chairman of the Zion Association of Greater Boston; Dr. B. Epstein of Germany and David A. Lourie of Boston.

Mandel Brothers
Women's shoe shop—first floor
CHICAGO

Wichert pumps and low shoes at 40% off the usual prices

A brilliant feature of the August shoe sale—certain to increase its present immense popularity and prestige—is the addition of this wonderful lot of pumps and low shoes at so telling a saving. Wichert and Gardiner's is the finest of footwear—smartest, best fitting, most comfortable.

$7 Wichert pumps and colonials at 3.85

Ivory kid, gray kid, white kid; white reign-skin cloth; two-tone white-and-black; patent or bronze with imitation buttons; mahogany tan calf pumps. All have plain toes, Louis heels, and white ivory turned soles.

Women's shoe shop, first floor

$8 and $9 Madison Harmony pumps special at 4.85

Pearl gray buckskin; white calfskin; white kidskin; white vici; black Russia; patent colt spat pumps; gray, ivory, mouse, brown kidskin; two-tone gray-and-white kidskin. Turn or welt soles and Louis XV. heels.

Women's shoe shop, first floor

1600 pairs of colonials, pumps and oxfords reduced to 2.85

Ideal for now, or for autumn wear with spats. Low shoes in all leathers and all toe and heel shapes; originally $4, $5 and $6; repriced for immediate dispersal at 2.85.

First floor

MOTOR BOAT PATROL SQUADRON STARTS CRUISE

NEWPORT, R. I.—Fifteen speedy motor boats, built under government specifications and commanded by well-known yachtsmen of New York, Boston and Providence are assembled here for the first cruise of the recently formed volunteer motor boat patrol squadron. Other boats of the squadron are at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

The cruise, which begins today, will cover two weeks. Accompanied by four submarines, a submarine tender and the battleship Virginia, the squadron, designed for submarine chasing and scout work will move along the coast from New London, Conn., to Chatham, Mass., during the first week. The second week will be devoted to night and day war maneuvers. The operations will be under the direction of Lieut. William D. Puleston, U. S. N.

National Training Cruise

Civilian Sailors On Virginia Have First Land Drill

NORFOLK, Va.—The entire 2000 volunteers of the national training cruise for civilians, who are on the Virginia, had their first infantry land drill yesterday at the federal barracks here.

The naval volunteers showed a grasp of the manual of arms and parade tactics that drew forth the commendation of their officers. Lieutenant Everson complimented the men of his division on the deck of the Virginia on their return and expressed his belief that the volunteers would become very proficient in a short time.

The Virginia is about to coal in readiness for target practice at Tangier sound and there is considerable curiosity as to what part the civilian sailormen will play in the process. Some of the officers intimate that the new sailormen will be granted shore leave while the coal is being taken aboard, but some of the Boston boys are anxious for another experience to round out their naval tour.

FARE PETITION AGAIN POSTPONED

Massachusetts public service commission today issued an order further suspending until Oct. 15 the petition of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company for permission to charge six-cent fares on its system and to revise its fare-collection zones. This is the fourth time this petition has been suspended. The recent postponement will give the commission time in which to finish the Bay State street railway six-cent fare case before taking up the petition of the Massachusetts Northeastern, an interstate road operating in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop and Luncheon
Home Cooked Food—Daintily Served
Breakfast 8 to 11—Luncheon 11 to 6
Corner Park and Tremont Sts., under historic Park Street Church
BOSTON

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN CHINA FORESEEN

Leaders at Convention of Students Alliance Say Time Is Coming When the Country Will Educate in Higher Branches

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANDOVER, Mass.—Among those attending the convention of the Chinese Students Alliance here are Dr. U. Y. Yen, Chinese educational commissioner to the United States, and Dr. T. T. Wong, director of the Chinese educational mission to America, and in interviews with a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor they expressed the opinion that the day is coming when China will herself be able to educate her own young men in the highest branches within her own borders.

Those students whose interests in the country are watched by Dr. Yen are educated at the expense of the Chinese central and provincial governments, while those in charge of Dr. Wong are here under the indemnity arrangement between the two countries. During an interview Dr. Yen remarked that it should be borne in mind that he spoke only of those students educated out of Chinese government funds and that there is a sharp line of demarcation between his interests and those of Dr. Wong.

"The Chinese government at one time had 200 students in this country, but owing to difficulties at home, the number has been reduced to some 158. However, with the complete restoration of the second republic, the governments—both provincial and central—will send more students to America," he said.

"In the past, great numbers of our young men have gone into academic subjects, but there has been a change and now the great majority of students study along practical lines. We make a special point of engineering and the applied sciences. Formerly, many of the engineers, as soon as they graduated, returned to China, with the result that they had gained no practical experience during their stay in this country and could not make use of their technical knowledge. Now we want them to spend at least three or four years in the factories, in order to qualify themselves as practical engineers.

"The students are selected through competitive examinations. They must satisfy the government that they will be able to take up work in American universities immediately after entering America. In China we have some universities and technical colleges and some day the standard of these will be as high as that of American institutions and then we shall send students here only for post-graduate work or for the purpose of gaining practical experience in various lines."

Dr. Yen is a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and explained that the department of education appoints three commissioners who look after the students abroad. One is stationed in Japan, another in the United States and the third in Europe.

Dr. Wong, who is in charge of the indemnity students, was also interviewed, and stated that there is no possibility of a decrease in the number of students sent to the United States each year. The original arrangement, he said, was to send 50 students a year for about 32 years. This system had been more or less interfered with during the first and second revolutions.

"According to the rules of the department of education," said Dr. Wong," 80 per cent take up technical or professional studies in the country. During the early years most of the students took up civil engineering, though quite a number went in for mechanical and mining engineering. However, the tendency in recent years has been to study chemical engineering and industrial chemistry to meet the demand in China for men to develop the national industries.

"Since 1914 the government has been sending girl students. There were 10 in 1914 and 10 in 1916. These girls are selected through competitive examinations from the leading girls' schools of China. Although they are ready for college work we have thought it advisable that they spend more time in academies in this country previous to entering the universities. The 10 girls who came in 1914 are all in college. They are attending Vassar, Wellesley and Holyoke, taking general courses and planning to later specialize in education, and public welfare work.

"In 1914 10 younger students were sent over. These were boys of about 16 and 17. Most of them have been honor students at the Phillips academies at Exeter and Andover, and the majority are now in universities. We plan to have these younger students stay in this country longer than the older ones. They are to remain about 10 years while the older boys stay about five or six years.

"There is a college in Peking which is preparing Chinese students for advanced studies in the United States after they pass the competitive examinations for the scholarships. Every year there is a competitive examination in Peking and Shanghai and the fortunate students then go to that college in China for a year at least, to prepare for work in America.

"Gradually the standard of instruction at the government university in Peking is being raised and later, probably, the government will send only post-graduate students to this country. The indemnity arrangement is to continue for 25 or 26 years, and by the end of that time China will be in a position to take care of the education of her young men within her own borders.

"Since 1915 we have had arrangements in this country whereby the young men acquire practical experience after graduation. It is planned to have them spend one or two years in America working in the factories and railroads before returning to China."

Oratorical Contest Held

Phillips-Exeter Academy Student Captures First Prize

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANDOVER, Mass.—Probably no event of the Chinese Students' Alliance conference at Phillips Andover Academy here aroused so much interest as the oratorical contest in Chinese which was participated in by some of the more prominent students now gathered here. Timely subjects were taken up by the orators and the first prize was captured by T. Li, a student in Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., whose subject was "Preparedness."

Besides Mr. Li, the speakers and their subjects were: S. P. Lo of Technology, who spoke on "The Responsibility of the Chinese Student Abroad"; C. Ku, who took up "Arts and Social Reforms in China"; Miss Sophia H. Chen of Vassar, who spoke on "Peace and War"; K. P. Wang, of Princeton, whose subject was "The Chinese Family System and Nationalism," and S. P. Teng of Princeton, on "The Chinese Renaissance and Our Obligation."

Second prize in the contest was awarded to Miss Chen. Mr. Ku took third prize.

During his talk on preparedness, Mr. Li remarked that he had no special military or naval knowledge, and that therefore he was unable to offer any constructive recommendations as to how a preparedness program was to be laid out. However, he said there was no doubt as to the necessity of reforming and reorganizing the Chinese army and navy.

The orator said that China today possesses but 700,000 reserves and actives in her army, while Japan, with a much smaller population, has 1,500,000. Moreover, out of the 700,000 Chinese soldiers, there are many thousands totally unfit to bear arms, and generally, the army is not to be depended upon.

As for the navy, China possessed but three second class cruisers, five third class cruisers and 17 gunboats. There are but two forts, which are practically useless. On the question of ammunition, there are but three factories which can turn it out, and then only old-fashioned ammunition in small quantities. In view of all these conditions, it was plain that China was absolutely unprepared.

Education Called Need

Former Governor Walsh a Speaker at Andover Conference

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ANDOVER, Mass.—Former Gov. David I. Walsh of Massachusetts was the guest of the Chinese Students' Alliance conference at Phillips Academy Monday, and during the morning delivered an address on some of the opportunities for public service in China awaiting the young men now studying in the United States.

The former Governor recently returned from a tour of the far east, and while there was impressed by the lack of education among the great masses of the Chinese people, and he told his hearers Monday that this education is China's greatest need, and through it only will a stable government be established.

Mr. Walsh said the opinion was practically universal in the West that the best students among all the races of the world are the Chinese and that they ought to feel proud of this reputation. After pointing out some of the great possibilities of Chinese development the former Governor said that with the fundamental qualities of honesty and integrity possessed by the Chinese as a race they were bound to succeed and prosper.

"The leading business men throughout the whole of the far East are men of your race," said Mr. Walsh. Outside of their own country they are always leaders in the business world. Why have they gone to other lands to gain their livings and grow prosperous? The reason is not far to seek. It is because China has not a stable government. This is a great need of the country today.

"China," said Mr. Walsh, "is crying out for honest and patriotic leadership. There is no class of young men in the world to whom the call is greater than to you. Hundreds of millions of your countrymen want liberty and freedom and the opportunity to answer the call belongs to the young men of this generation. Service is what your country wants, and each one of you should become a soldier who will lead in the peaceful battle for better government."

Besides the address of former Governor Walsh the features of Monday's programs were the ladies' reception and a program incident to the observance of inter-club night.

John H. Fahey of Boston is to address the conference today and this afternoon there will be an open forum on political reconstruction. This evening the oratorical contest in English, participated in by Y. C. Yang, H. M. Lin, Y. L. Chin and M. J. Bau, will take place.

BROOKLINE WOMAN IN CAMPAIGN

Miss Katherine A. Morey, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the Congregational Union left Boston yesterday for Kansas where she is to campaign with the National Woman's party for the defeat of the Democratic party in the fall election, as a result of the opposition to the federal suffrage amendment in the Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Congress. Miss Morey took up her legal residence in Kansas this spring. She will cast her first vote for President of the United States and for national congressmen in November.

COLLEGE MEN READY TO STAY ON THE BORDER

Majority in Service in Texas Content to Remain Beyond School Opening—Work of Y. M. C. A. Officers Praised

That a majority of the college men now on duty with the Massachusetts national guard in Texas are contented to remain at the camps along the Rio Grande beyond the opening of the 1916-17 school year as long as they are needed by the federal government is affirmed by guardsmen who have been discharged from further border service for one reason or another and who have returned to Boston. These returning men take occasion to praise the international Y. M. C. A. for the splendid work its officers are doing among the guardsmen.

A returning member of the eighth regiment machine-gun company tells of a vote taken among the college members of battery A, first regiment of field artillery of Massachusetts. This command which has its home station in the new commonwealth armory in Allston, is largely made up of students, many of them being Harvard men. The vote was taken about a week ago at the instance of the commanding officer of the battery, and it was found that when it came to an actual test as to the students' feelings about going home in time for the opening of school, more wanted to stay on the border than to return before such time as they will no longer be needed in Texas.

Subsequent to this vote, however, the war department issued orders releasing students from further border service Sept. 1 if they wish to go back to school. It is necessary, however, for such men to furnish written proof of their intentions of attending college. Since this order was received from Camp Cotton, near El Paso, where the local boys are quartered, a few students have applied for their discharge, according to returning guardsmen. Two of the boys received letters fom the dean of Havard asking them to return. Whether these letters would be considered as valid proof that the men who sought their discharges were actually to go back to school and whether they would be sufficient to muster the men out was a question that was being considered by the officers of the camp when the returning guardsmen left last week.

Some of the higher officers of the Massachusetts detachments are said to look with disfavor on what they consider partiality shown the college students in this respect. They believe that the 200 students are making no greater sacrifice, if as great, as many of the business men who answered the President's call.

Speaking about the work of the Y. M. C. A. the returning member of the machine gun company says it is being greatly appreciated by the men at Camp Cotton. It offers comforts and facilities that the soldiers would be able to obtain in no other way. Within a fortnight or so the new Y. M. C. A. building at this Massachusetts camp has been completed and the guardsmen reaching Boston say that it is in full use all the time.

Here the soldiers can assemble to read, play games, "run" the organ, listen to talks by Y. M. C. A. officials, write letters home, or of an evening they can sit and watch the motion pictures projected on a screen at one end of the structure. Of all the facilities offered by this building it is said that the one most appreciated is the privilege of sitting down at one of the wooden benches and writing letters.

Tons and tons of writing material have been shipped to the border for this work and the boys are supplied with all they wish and that without cost. The stationery is regular Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. paper, with the association's engraved letter head.

Another means of recreation has just been provided for the soldiers from Massachusetts. Within a few days an open air theater has been completed at the instance of Col. Edward A. Graves of the eighth regiment. Every night pictures are shown and on Friday, Aug. 18, a play was given by "talent" among the guardsmen. So successful was this impromptu production that it is planned to repeat it in one of the El Paso amusement houses. At this production an admission fee is to be charged, the proceeds of which will be used to purchase more comforts for the troopers.

Conditions in the camps are constantly being improved, say the home-comers. The greatest improvement, however, is the installation of floors for the tents. This feature, provided in large measure by subscriptions from home, is deeply appreciated by all the men, especially by the privates who are quartered in mushroom tents holding 12 cots each. In at least one of the regiments from Massachusetts, the ninth, electric lights have been installed in the tents.

Most of the Massachusetts troopers have recovered from the hardships of the five-day journey to Texas aboard the day coaches with which they were furnished, but now they are wondering why they are held at the border with practically no activities, say the returning men. Among many men it is said the feeling prevails that they no longer are needed to protect the border. This is voiced particularly by those men whose business interests at home are being hampered by their continued absence.

Among the officers there is said to be a belief that the troops will be mustered out by Nov. 1. General orders have been issued calling for a period of field training for the troops, with maximum efficiency expected by Nov. 1. This month the training has been going on by companies. From Sept. 1 to 15 inclusive there will be battalion training, followed by regimental practice through Sept. 25, brigade work to Sept. 30 and practical field work and mansuvers during the entire month of October.

The men are going through daily drill periods of four hours, and frequently the commands make five mile hikes over the sandy hills. Every four days the members of different commands are given liberty to go into the town. Every afternoon and evening the men's time is their own but they are not permitted to leave camp except at designated periods.

The returning troopers tell how many of the men who enlisted to go to the border have seen all they want of guard duty. Many thought the experience of traveling and possibly of going into Mexico was alluring, but most of them have had enough and will be ready to come home whenever the opportunity affords. To be sure, they are well fed and not many complain on that score, but it is the continued inaction, when most of them anticipated a tour full of activity, that most object to.

SENATOR LODGE SPEAKER AT TWO RALLIES AT LYNN

Presidential Candidate Hughes Is Eulogized by Leader Before Large Audiences

Speaking before two large audiences at Lynn last night, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge eulogized Candidate Hughes, criticized President Wilson for his Mexican policy and told why he believed it was economically disadvantageous to New England to have "the South in the saddle at Washington."

The main speech of the evening, which was delivered in Burdett College hall on Mt. Vernon street, was preceded by a reception under the auspices of the Ward 6 Republican Club at Academy hall, West Lynn. A parade headed by a band escorted the senator to the hall.

A large banner was hung on the roof of the Item building bearing portraits of Messrs. Hughes, Fairbanks and Lodge. So many were in the street who were unable to get into the hall that Senator Lodge spoke briefly to them before entering the building.

Referring to the Republican presidential standard bearer during his Burdett hall speech, Senator Lodge said:

"In Mr. Hughes you have a strong, able, upright man of the highest character, a great debater and speaker who has shown himself a singularly able administrator and who above all is a man who says what he means and means what he says. He is not a mere maker of phrases. When he is called upon to make any utterance, whether it be to the people of the nation or to any foreign nation, you may be satisfied that he will mean just what he will say. His words will not be an ampty phrase thrown out to catch the momentary applause. He is a man whom you can trust in every respect. I am sure he'll be elected and I'm not without hope that I may be elected myself."

In prefacing his remarks about southern control at Washington Senator Lodge asserted that the electrical industry of Lynn would have suffered injury because of the removal of protection by the Democrats but for the fact that the European war acted almost as a prohibitory tariff.

The other speech of the evening was delivered at Academy hall, West Lynn, following the reception by about 500 Republicans of ward 6.

General Cole Campaigns

Gen. Charles H. Cole, a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, attended several house parties held in his interest last night in Brighton and Newton. Tonight he will be the guest of supporters in Dorchester. He will be in Somerville tomorrow night, in Milton Thursday night and in Cambridge Friday night.

Frederick W. Mansfield, General Cole's opponent, last night held an open-air rally in Chelsea square and later addressed an audience in G. A. R. hall, Chelsea. He will visit Randolph and Quincy tonight. This noon he talked to the employees of the Steam Gauge & Valve Company at the junction of Camden street and Columbus avenue, South End. Tomorrow he will visit the Barnstable fair, where he is to speak.

The rival candidates for the Democratic nomination are expected to meet Saturday afternoon, when they will be the guests of the Worcester county Democrats at their annual outing at Edgemere, Worcester, and also at Waltham, where the Middlesex county Democrats will have their annual outing.

BRIDGE OFFER REFUSED

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The city council has rejected the offer of the Essex Company to contribute $20,000 toward the erection and maintenance of bridges over the canals as approaches to the new central bridge, and voted to serve notice upon the company to proceed with the construction of the bridges in accordance with its charter. This action was taken after counsel for the Essex Company had said that the company could not see its way clear to accept the proposition of the council to halve the expense, estimated at $60,000.

MAINE WESLEYAN CHANGE

KENTS HILL, Me.—Hazelton Spencer of Boston has been engaged to teach English the coming year at the Maine Wesleyan seminary in place of J. Roy Packard, who resigned for post-graduate study. Mr. Spencer is a graduate of Boston University, majoring in English for the course. He taught last year in Porto Rico and was elected to the instructorship in English in the University of Porto Rico. He is the son of the Rev. George H. Spencer

REPUBLICANS QUOTE WILSON AGAINST LABOR

Publicity Association Makes Public Extracts From President's Baccalaureate When He Was Head of Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Political observers have remarked that the Republicans seemed slow in appreciating the tendency of the labor vote to drift toward President Wilson, but the recent declaration by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that he intended to support the President for reelection, has brought forth a statement from former Senator Jonathan Bourne, who is president of the Republican Publicity Association, which has its offices here.

In this statement a speech by Woodrow Wilson when he was president of Princeton "and had no political ax to grind" is quoted as "part of the evidence against Woodrow Wilson" which labor should take into account. The reference of Mr. Gompers to the position of Mr. Hughes in the Danbury hatters' case is noted and the position of Mr. Hughes as a supreme court justice, under oath to interpret statutes, contrasted with the freedom of Mr. Wilson to express his own views in the speech quoted from, which was delivered, it is stated, at Princeton on July 14, 1909.

"Failure on the part of our supreme court judges to interpret statutory legislation without fear or favor," says Mr. Bourne's statement, "would render that bulwark of our constitutional liberties a hothouse for the propagation of class control and destroy our Republican form of government. For this reason President Gompers' attack on Mr. Hughes for his holding in the Danbury hatters' case will make no appeal to the intelligent laboring man, union or nonunion.

"On the other hand, we have as a matter of record the baccalaureate sermon of Woodrow Wilson, delivered to several hundred young men who were going out into the world, and whose thoughts had been molded by Professor Wilson in the class-room. Every one of those young men left his alma mater with these words ringing in his ears:

"'You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades-unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of Lours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum.

"'I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. It is so unprofitable to the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and invariable loss. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MEET IN NEW YORK

Conferences on Campaign Plans to Precede President Wilson's Notification at Shadow Lawn

NEW YORK, N. Y.—National Democratic leaders began to arrive here yesterday in readiness for conferences which will precede the Wilson notification ceremonies at Long Branch Saturday.

The gathering of members of the national committee will enable Chairman McCormick to canvass the political situation in all parts of the country and prepare campaign plans to be launched as soon as the President has made his speech of acceptance.

The notification committee, of which Senator James of Kentucky is chairman, will have headquarters this week at a local hotel, while the members of the national committee and the two campaign committees will meet at campaign headquarters.

The grounds at the President's summer home, Shadow Lawn, will accommodate nearly 20,000 persons, and a sounding board has been put up over the platform in front of the house where the President will speak.

Party Record Praised

Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham Speaks at Portland

PORTLAND, Me.—William M. Ingraham, assistant secretary of war, in a speech here Monday night declared that the Wilson administration has given the country the best army bill that has ever been passed. He said that the measure recently passed by Congress and signed by the President was the beginning of legislation of a character which means that in a comparatively short time the United States will have an army adequate for defense in any emergency.

Mr. Ingraham, who is a native son, returned to Maine to make a series of speeches in behalf of the Democratic state ticket. He said that he had visited many other parts of the country, and from his talks with other people was convinced that there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of retaining the present administration in power.

"It is a struggle," he said, "between a party that has been tried and not found wanting, and a party that seeks to gain the power by means of general criticism and cannot offer any constructive plan of legislation to supplant that which it seeks to destroy.

"It is pleasing to know that the people of this state appreciate not only the able national administration but are loud in their praise of the most efficient state administration that Maine has ever seen. The state is to be congratulated on the fine record of Governor Curtis."

After endorsing state and local Democratic nominations, Mr. Ingraham discussed the subject of preparedness. In concluding, he said:

"After all the constructive legislation passed by the administration, after such a record of achievements in the interest of all the people, it is not surprising that the Democratic party attracts to its standard the thoughtful business men of the country. The record is progressive, but at the same time conservative and sound. It attracts the young men, who see today that the affairs of state can best be served and conducted by the Democratic party; that under the great leadership of Woodrow Wilson the country is safe and that business will prosper and the happiness of the people will reign supreme."

Aid for the Farmers

Attorney General Gregory Reviews Recent Legislation

NAPLES, Me.—Speaking here Monday night on the work of the Wilson administration in behalf of farmers, Attorney-General Gregory said that "the federal loan act now being put in operation creates a banking system supplementing that of the national banks which will reach the rural districts, operate on terms suited to the farmers' needs, introduce business methods into farm finance, reduce the cost of handling farm loans, place upon the market farm mortgages which will be a safe investment for private funds, attract to agricultural operations a fair share of the capital of the nation and lead to a reduction of interest.

"What is known as the good road act provides for cooperation between federal and state governments in the construction of rural roads, on which no tolls shall be charged, conduces to the establishment of more effective highway machinery in each state, strongly influences the development of good road building along right lines, stimulates larger production and better marketing and promotes a more attractive rural life.

"The Smith-Lever act was passed in 1914 for the purpose of assisting the farmers by circulating useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics in connection with the agricultural and mechanical colleges of each state. Maine was furnished during the year 1914-15 $10,000 for this purpose. This amount is to be annually increased until in 1922 it will reach the sum of $69,974. Before the passage of this act there had been no agricultural extension work done in your state."

"Stand by the President"

Carl Vrooman Appeals to Farmer Voters of Maine

HOULTON, Me.—Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, told an audience of Maine farmers here Monday what the Wilson administration has accomplished in their behalf during the last three and one half years. He referred to the rural credit bills, recently enacted, as the financial magna charta of the farmer. "This is the first important piece of financial legislation ever passed by Congress primarily in the interest of the farmer," declared the assistant secretary. He spoke of other important recent enactments and concluded with an appeal to the farmer voters of Maine to stand by the Democratic administration. "You have good crops, high prices, the assurance of more credit and a lower rate of interest for the future. You have prosperity with progress and peace with honor. Be thankful for blessings beyond those enjoyed by any other people and stand by the President who has stood by you."

Five Running for Governorship

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina Democrats vote today in state-wide primaries for all state offices, seven members of Congress, as well as for the full membership of the state House of Representatives and half the state Senate. Interest centers largely in the gubernatorial contest, in which are five men, including Richard I. Manning of Sumter, the present Governor, and former Gov. Coleman L. Blease of Columbia.

NANTUCKET TO TELEPHONE

NANTUCKET, Mass.—For the first time in history this island will be connected with the outside world by telephone today. William R. Driver, Jr., general manager of the company, will speak the first message that goes over the cable to an audience in Atheneum hall this evening. Each of the 424 seats will have a telephone receiver ready for the use of the occupant. Joseph C. Brock, president of the Pacific Club, will speak the first message from the island from an instrument in the William Rotch building where the first cable message was received in 1886. The cable, which was laid from Marthas Vineyard to Nantucket, is 1½ inches in diameter and weighs five pounds to the foot, or approximately 250 ton

WHITMAN REVOLT IN NEW YORK IS SERIOUSPROBLEM

Governor's Contest With Judge Seabury and Calder - Bacon Competition Make Issues of Great National Interest

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Two primary contests in New York state certain to attract attention throughout the country Sept. 19, when nominations are to be made by the voters, are those between Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Judge Samuel Seabury for the Progressive nomination, and between William M. Calder and Robert Bacon in the Republican primary for United States senator. Entrance of Mr. Bacon so late in the primary campaign against Mr. Calder, who has been industriously keeping himself before the voters ever since he was defeated in the primary two years ago by James W. Wadsworth, Jr., is one phase of the Republican revolt against Governor Whitman.

This revolt is made up not merely of what are known as Old Guard or Barnes members of the party but of the Independents who believe that neither Governor Whitman nor Mr. Calder "sizes up to the job." The same men who are responsible for bringing Mr. Bacon into the field tried hard to persuade Harvey D. Hinman, the Binghamton leader and close friend of Charles E. Hughes, to be a candidate against Governor Whitman in the primary. Had the proposition been made earlier to Mr. Hinman he would have been more likely to accept as he is known to be very much opposed to the Whitman administration. Two years ago Mr. Hinman and Job E. Hedges were in the Republican primary race with Governor Whitman, the latter winning because he had the state organization on his side. This year the organization would have been glad to support Mr. Hinman and probably would have nominated him.

The feeling now is that Governor Whitman will be renominated in the Republican primary although he will be opposed by Senator William M. Bennett, a state senator from New York city. The Governor has the advantage of an army of state appointees to compose his personal machine to get enrolled Republicans to the polls. Senator Bennett, however, has begun his campaign in vigorous fashion and condemns the Whitman administration for its alleged extravagance and especially for neglect of the soldiers sent from this state to the Texas border.

The struggle of Governor Whitman and Judge Seabury for the Progressive nomination is in progress all over the state. Judge Seabury, who was grudgingly indorsed by Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, at the Democratic state conference, is certain to be the Democratic nominee. He probably will defeat Governor Whitman in the primary as he has twice proved his popularity in the Progressive party, three years ago when he was the nominee of the party for associate judge of the court of appeals, and two years ago when he was again nominated for the office by both Progressives and Democrats. Governor Whitman bases his claim for Progressive support on the ground that he has appointed Oscar S. Straus to the chairmanship of the public service commission at $15,000 a year and on other favors shown leaders of the third party. Mr. Straus was the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912.

There are about 46,000 Progressive enrolled voters in New York state who will be eligible to decide between Governor Whitman and Judge Seabury on primary day. It is improbable that more than from one third to one half of this number will go to the primary.

The petition which places Governor Whitman's name on the Progressive primary ballot also places there the names of the other six Republican state officers for nomination. Judge Seabury, on the other hand, is the only Democrat on the state ticket who will contest for the Progressive nomination.

New York Tribune Bolts Whitman

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Tribune has bolted Governor Whitman. It says editorially: "The Tribune cannot and will not support Governor Whitman if he is renominated. It finds in its own comments upon his record, as it was being made, a complete and satisfactory reason for this decision. Having criticized Mr. Whitman's course, having pointed out to its readers the injury done this city by his financial policy, having again and again disclosed its disapproval of his administration, it cannot now change its ground."

Judge Seabury Quits Bench

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Samuel Seabury resigned as judge of the court of appeals yesterday and announced that he would take the field immediately for the Democratic and Progressive nomination for Governor.

MR. ROOT FAVORS LAW REFERENDUMS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Close cooperation between members of state and local bar associations and the American Bar Association was urged Monday by Elihu Root of New York, president of the association, at a conference preliminary to the American Bar Association convention here Wednesday. Mr. Root introduced a resolution providing for frequent referendums to members of important questions affecting the substance and administration of laws

REAL ESTATE

Title to the five-story brick building, containing stores and apartments at 1191-1195 Tremont street, corner of Riverside street, Roxbury,, has been transferred by Leban G. Bates et al., truestees, to Frederick O. Marshall. The total assessment of the parcel is $21,500 which includes $8000 on the 3200 square feet of land.

Included in the transactions recorded today was the sale of the frame structure at 80 Eustis street, through to Mall street, near Albany street, Roxbury. The purchaser was Samuel H. Abrams and the grantor was Joseph Hollander. The parcel is valued by the assessors at $3900 of which $3100 applies on the 3408 square feet of land. Mr. Abrams also purchased from Mr. Hollander title to the three-story swell front brick house numbered 50 Mall street, corner of Gertrude street, Roxbury. The 822 square feet of land is taxed for $900 and the total assessment is $4000.

SALE OF WELLESLEY ESTATE

Final papers have been recorded at the Middlesex south registry of deeds conveying the Frank P. Stone estate, situated on Grove street, Wellesley, to Joseph D. Snell of Boston. There are more than 13 acres of land, on which are a house of 15 rooms, large stable, garage, farm barns, greenhouse and the like. The purchaser will occupy as an all-the-year-round residence after making extensive alterations. The estate is taxed on about $25,000. The sale was made through the office of Walter Channing, Jr.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Warren av., 48-50, ward 7; Albert Geiger, Jr.; garage.
Prospect av., 8, ward 23; W. E. and E. F. Good; frame dwelling.
Mather st., 49, ward 19; G. A. Hotchkiss; alter dwelling.
North st., 157-159, ward 5; Vincenzo Ruggeri; alter store and tenements.
Farquhar st., 30, ward 23; L. R. Parker; alter dwelling.
Pinckney st., 90, ward 5; Dr. C. B. Vaughan; alter dwelling.
East Fourth st., 799, ward 10; Catherine Mahoney; alter dwelling.
Arlington st., 5, ward 8; Harry F. Eastabrook; alter dwelling.
Medford st., 553, ward 3; M. Muldoon; alter dwelling.
Rutherford av., 570, ward 4; D. Whiting & Sons; alter milk depot.

FLOUR IS LOWER THAN LAST WEEK

Flour sold from 25 to 35 cents per barrel lower at wholesale today, reflecting the sharp break in the wheat market Monday. Wheat dropped off about 11 cents per bushel, and flour dealers report a corresponding drop in that commodity. A week ago flour was high and went up 10 cents per barrel before the week ended. Therefore the price quoted today is 15 to 25 cents lower than last week's figures. There is practically no change in conditions, the buyers reporting no business, and everyone holding off in anticipation of still further reduction.

Boston wholesale dealers quote these prices today: New wheat spring patents, $8.25@9.25; special short patents, $8.95@9.35; spring clears in sacks, $6.85@7.50; winter patents, $7.35@8.25; winter clears, $6.85@7.50; winter straights, $7@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.30@8.30.

The visible supply of grain in the United States reported from Chicago Aug. 26, shows 52,546,000 bushels wheat, 3,793,000 bushels of corn, and 21,355,000 bushels of oats to be on hand, compared to 7,111,000 bushels wheat, 2,382,000 bushels of corn, and 2,924,000 bushels of oats at the corresponding period of last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators Aug. 28, include 301,225 bushels of wheat, 53,060 bushels of corn, and 441,475 bushels of oats, compared to 66,742 bushels of wheat, 1489 bushels of corn, and 1573 bushels of oats at this time last year.

GOVERNOR OFFERS CUP TO MUSTER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The International Association of Fire Engineers began its forty-fourth annual convention here yesterday.

A reception was held at Narragansett Hotel in the evening. Governor Beeckman has offered a silver cup, valued at $100, as a prize to the company playing the longest distance at the muster on Thursday.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Maskinonge (Br), Griffiths, Louisburg, C B.
Str Bunker Hill, Colberth, New York.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor, Me.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorne, Bath, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.
Str Fonancy, Olsen, Norfolk.
Str Bay View, Dunton, Newport News.
Schr Athenia, Forbes, Seattle.
Sch Annie & Reuben, Robbins, Stonington, Me.
Str Edward Peirce, Wade, Lamberts Point, Va.
Str Selwyn Eddy, Fredericks, Norfolk, Va.

Cleared

Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Howard, Chase, Norfolk.
Str Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia.
Str Camden, Sawyer, Bangor.
Str City of Bangor, Hathorn, Bath.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland.

JAMES H. HUSTIS THE TEMPORARY B. & M. RECEIVER

(Continued from page one)

amended by the appointment of President Hustis as temporary receiver. The court was then adjourned.

The affidavit states:

"Francis V. Streeter, of Medford in said district, on oath deposes and says that he is a stockholder of said defendant corporation and, as a petitioner to intervene, is a party to the proceeding begun by the filing of the bill of complaint in the above-entitled cause; that the principal and basic issue of fact in controversy under the pleadings thus far filed in said cause involves the integrity and fidelity to their trust of a majority of the board of directors of said defendant, and whether or not they have improperly and unlawfully connived and conspired with the complainant in violation of the duty to the stockholders in an attempt to force a receivership upon the defendant; that while this affiant shares the confidence of the public generally in the integrity, learning and impartialty of the Hon. William L. Putnam, circuit judge of the United States for the first circuit, before whom said proceeding has been assigned to be heard, he is informed and believes that the personal relations of Judge Putnam with the directors, or some of them, are so close and friendly that he cannot help entertaining, and does in fact entertain, a personal bias in favor of said directors and a corresponding prejudice against the contention of this affiant and his associate minority stockholders; and the affiant further deposes and says that he has not made and filed this affidavit earlier for the reason that the information upon which it is based has now for the first time been brought to his attention.

FRANCIS V. STREETER.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me at Boston, in said district, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1916.

"CHARLES L. TURRILL,
"Justice of the Peace."

"I hereby certify that this foregoing affidavit and application is made in good faith.

(Signed) "ASA P. FRENCH,
"Counsel of Record for Francis V. Streeter."

The hearing was opened by Boyd B. Jones, attorney for the petitioner, who rehearsed the history of the roads financial difficulties and told the court that, in view of the opposition to a reorganization plan, a receivership was the only means of relief remaining. The court room was crowded with railroad men, attorneys and stockholders of the defendant corporation.

Following the attorney for the Intercontinental Rubber Company, Mr. French, representing the Minority Stockholders Association, arose and asked the permission of the court to be heard on the matter of his intervention in the case. Judge Putnam seemed surprised when informed by Mr. French that he had filed papers petitioning the court for permission to intervene, and said that he could not allow the minority stockholders to intervene, ordering the clerk to strike out the petition, filed on Friday.

"I cannot allow the minority stockholders to intervene," said the judge. "The clerk should not have accepted such papers for filing, and I shall have to order him to strike out Mr. Streeter's petition. You, Mr. French, may make any statement, but I cannot allow you to intervene in any form. I may allow it in the future, but not at the present time."

During his address to the court, Attorney Jones, after stating the present condition of the road and the failure of the last attempt at reorganization, praised the board of directors and especially President Hustis.

He said there were among them two whom he knew to be great friends of Judge Putnam.

This statement was later discussed by Attorney French, who said that even Mr. Jones had hinted at a close friendship between Judge Putnam and these men.

"In view of the statement of Mr. Jones," said the senior counsel for the minority stockholders, "I believe we have the right to intervene, to protect the rights of our stockholders."

But the judge cut him short with the statement that the case was a case only between the complainant and the defendant corporation, until the corporation had disposed of certain public interests involved.

On filing the affidavit and certificate, charging bias, Mr. French declared that no man can be absolutely fair when such relations exist as were mentioned by Mr. Jones. Judge Putnam denounced the imputation as "absolutely without justification" and added that the attorney "knows it."

"You may make a statement, but I cannot allow you to intervene. I may allow you to intervene tomorrow, but I do not know. I will not allow your intervention just now," said the judge.

"I do not know it," was Mr. French's reply.

Here Mr. Jones, who is also of the Boston & Maine's counsel, took the floor and said that he did not believe the proceeding had its inception in the opening remarks made by him, and that it was put into form before it was even known that he would address the court.

"The public, and those connected with the case, should not be deprived of a man of your honor and integrity and experience," he said.

Mr. French informed the court that it was not through doubt of the integrity of Judge Putnam, but only under stress of a stern sense of duty, that he and his colleague. Mr. Crooker, had determined to file the affidavit.

When the order for a temporary interlocutory decree of receivership had been issued by Judge Putnam, Mr. French attempted to take exception to the order and to the appointment of a temporary receiver.

"You cannot have any exception to an interlocutory receivership order," announced Judge Putnam. Whereupon Attorney French said he believed there may have been even further collusion than that under discussion.

Mr. French gave out the following statement to the press this noon:

"The action which I took in court, this morning, before Judge Putnam, in behalf of the 800 stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad whom I represent in the matter of the receivership of the Boston & Maine railroad, was prompted by an inexorable sense of duty to my clients.

"Judge Putnam has been for many years my personal friend. I yield to no one, as I stated to him this morning in open court, in the respect and confidence which I have in his integrity and learning. His name will be recited among those of the great judges who have sat in the federal courts of the first circuit.

"Nothing in Mr. Streeter's affidavit, and nothing in the remarks which I was permitted to make to the court, can be construed to indicate, it seems to me, the slightest reflection upon any of the qualities which go to make up a good judge. Certainly no such thing was intended, and I am satisfied that the record of the proceedings will sustain this assertion.

"I need hardly say that I was never placed in a more difficult position nor one from which my sense of personal and professional interest urged me to recede more than that which it seemed to me to be my clear duty to take this morning."

Attorney French, after asserting "that this is the most important piece of litigation which has been begun in the federal courts of this circuit for a generation at least," further states:

"Judge Putnam's announcement that he has stricken me from his list of friends will not cease to be a source of profound regret to me. My only comfort is the remembrance that one of the great chief justices of England in the course of an important trial in which there had been criticism of the court far more severe than anything which I said this morning could be construed to be, that 'the independence of the bar is essential to the administration of justice.'"

A new development in the B. & M. receivership proceedings is the sending of an open letter to Governor McCall by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, asking that the Governor request a special session of the Legislature to consider remedial legislation in the Boston & Maine situation.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fifty-one days from Seattle, the former Boston fishing schooner Athena, Capt. Edward Forbes, arrived here today via the Panama canal and tied up at Commercial wharf. The Athena was one of the most popular boats in the local fishing fleet, and about four years ago was sent to the Pacific coast via the Straits of Magellan to engage in halibut fishing. The venture was not as successful as expected, and the vessel is to again enter the groundfish industry out of Boston. The Victor & Ethan, which went to the Pacific about the same time as the Athena, returned some time ago. The Athena made the voyage in ballast trim and was delayed two days at the canal while the crew searched for one of their members who had deserted there.

The United States torpedo boat destroyer Smith sailed today for a trial spin in the bay, and returned again within a few hours, to resume neutrality duty at the navy yard. The Smith, and the U. S. S. Henley have alternated on the neutrality work, one of them being constantly on duty with the crew aboard and full steam up, ready to proceed wherever necessary.

Wholesale prices of fresh fish at South Boston today were quoted as follows: Haddock $2.50@4.75 per cwt., steak cod $9@10, market cod $3.75@5, large hake $4.75, medium hake $3.75, pollock $4.50@5.75, swordfish $16, and mackerel $11. There were no new swordfish arrivals, but the Pollyana, with groundfish and halibut, landed one swordfish, and the sloop Marian, arriving Monday morning, held over and sold the trip of 40 swordfish today. Mackerel arrivals: B. F. Macomber 50,000 pounds mackerel, Mildred Agnes 14,000, and Georgia 6000. Groundfish arrivals today were: Strs. Foam 78,900 pounds, Billow 90,800, Crest 45,600; schnrs J. M. Marshall, 121,000, Eugenia 25,000, Olivia Sears 3300 and Pollyana 20,000. The latter boat also had 30,000 halibut.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Frances J. O'Hara, 50,000 pounds salt fish, 50,000 fresh fish; British schooner Electra, 300,000 pounds salt cod; British schooner J. R. Bradley, 420,000 pounds salt cod; Jeanette, 100,000 pounds fresh fish; C. & R. Tarbox, with cured fish from Maine; Betina, 50 barrels salted mackerel; Saladin, 150 barrels; Monarch, 80 barrels, and Lucia, from Boston, with 30 barrels, all salt mackerel. A new vessel will be launched at Essex this week for Capt. Joseph P. Mesquita and be added to the local fleet of fishing vessels.

Several hundred horses for the French government leave Boston today on the Warren line steamer Sagamore for Brest, France. Although scheduled to sail yesterday the steamer was delayed by the late arrival of the remounts. A large cargo of rough shells, lumber, flour, condensed milk, machinery and general merchandise will be landed at Liverpool, from which port the Sagamore will probably return to the United States.

The steamer Prince George from Yarmouth, N. S., brought 290 passengers to Boston today, most of whom were returning vacationists. Another crowd is due this afternoon on the steamer Calvin Austin from St. John.

PRESIDENT ASKS AID OF CONGRESS TO AVERT STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

sentatives of the railway executives proposed that the demands of the men be submitted in their entirety to arbitration, along with certain questions of readjustment as to pay and conditions of employment, which seemed to them to be either closely associated with the demands or to call for reconsideration on their own merits; the men absolutely declined arbitration, especially if any of their established privileges were by that means to be drawn again in question.

"The law in the matter put no compulsion upon them. The 400,000 men from whom the demands proceeded had voted to strike if their demands were refused; the strike was imminent; it has since been set for the fourth of September next. It affects the men who man the freight trains on practically every railway in the country.

"The freight service throughout the United States must stand still until their places, are filled, if, indeed, it should prove possible to fill them at all. Cities will be cut off from their food supplies, the whole commerce of the nation will be stopped, men of every sort and occupation will be thrown out of employment, countless thousands will in all likelihood be brought, it may be, to the very point of suffering and a national calamity brought on, to be added to the other distresses of the time, because no basis of accommodation or settlement has been found.."

"Just so soon as it became evident that mediation under the existing law had failed and that arbitration had been rendered impossible by the attitude of the men, I considered it my duty to confer with the representatives of both the railways and the brotherhoods, and myself offer mediation, not as an arbitrator, but merely as spokesman of the nation, in the interest of justice, indeed, as a friend of both parties, but not as judge, only as the representative of one hundred millions of men, women and children who would pay the price, the incalculable price of loss and suffering should these few men insist upon approaching and concluding the matters in controversy before them merely as employers and employees rather than as patriotic citizens of the United States, looking before and after, and accepting the larger responsibility which the public would put upon them.

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor.

"The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight hour day, rather than those which affected its establishment.

"I, therefore, proposed that the eight-hour day be adopted by the railway managements and put into practice for the present as a substitute for the existing 10-hour basis of pay and service; that I should appoint, with the permission of Congress, a small commission to observe the results of the change, carefully studying the figures of the altered operating costs, not only, but also the conditions of labor under which the men worked and the operation of their existing agreements with the railroads, with instructions to report the facts as they found them to the Congress at the earliest possible day, but without recommendation; and that, after the facts had been thus disclosed, an adjustment should in some orderly manner be sought of all the matters now left unadjusted between the railroad managers and the men."

"These proposals were exactly in line, it is interesting to note, with the position taken by the supreme court of the United States, when appealed to to protect certain litigants from the financial losses which they confidently expected if they should submit to the regulation of their charges and of their methods of service by public legislation.

"The court has held that it would not undertake to form a judgment upon the forecasts, but could base its action only upon actual experience; that it must be supplied with facts, not with calculations and opinion, however scientifically attempted. To undertake to arbitrate the question of the adoption of an eight-hour day in the light of results merely estimated and predicted would be to undertake an enterprise of conjecture. No wise man could undertake it, or if he did undertake it, could feel assured of his conclusions.

"I unhesitatingly offered the friendly services of the administration to the railway managers to see to it that justice was done the railroads in the outcome. I felt warranted in assuring them that no obstacle of law would be suffered to stand in the way of their increasing their revenues to meet the expenses resulting from the change so far as the development of their business and of their administrative efficiency did not prove adequative to meet them.

"The public and the representatives of the public, I feel justified in assuring them, were disposed to nothing but justice in such cases and were willing to serve those who served them.

"The representatives of the brotherhood accepted the plan but the representatives of the railroads declined to accept it.

"In the face of what I cannot but regard as the practical certainty that they will be ultimately obliged to accept the eight-hour day by the concerted action of organized labor, backed by the favorable judgment of society, the representatives of the railway management have felt justified in declining a peaceful settlement."

House Adopts Resolution

Arranges for Joint Session to Hear President's Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Immediately upon convening the House adopted a resolution presented by Majority Leader Kitchin, providing for a joint session at 2:30 to receive "such communications as the President may desire to make." Speaker Clark announced that the suddenness of the plan made it impossible for the doorkeeper to have the usual gallery admission cards distributed among the members, the usual custom on presidential message days being to allow each member one gallery card, so those who desired cards would have to ask for them.

Displeasure was very apparent among the House Democrats because the President had ignored them and consulted only with Senators about the railroad matter. This is not the first time—in the armed ships crisis and on other occasions he has ignored House leaders who thought they should have been consulted. When it became known that the plan was to have the Senate add the new legislation as amendments to the bill which passed the House to enlarge the interstate commerce commission, Chairman Adamson, of the House interstate commerce committee, telephoned Senator Newlands that the House had better be consulted as to what should go into these amendments.

There was considerable rushing around of House leaders on both sides, first gathering in Mr. Kitchin's office, then in groups on the floor.

The House adopted a resolution to give 25 gallery tickets to the railroad presidents who are in the city and 25 to the brotherhood representatives, so they might hear the President's address.

Shortly afterwards the Kitchin resolution was adopted by the Senate.

Railroad Men Return

Four chairmen of railroad employees organizations of the New England railroads have returned to Boston from the national capital, where they went with other representatives of the employees and of the railroads at the call of President Wilson in connection with the railroad situation in the United States. The returning chairmen are Z. D. Blake of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, T. E. Donovan of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, George Hammond of the Brotherhood of Conductors and George Hallett of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Altogether 20 chairmen went from New England. The returning men say that the employees are still willing to stand by the President's first proposition.

Reply to President Rea

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The four brotherhood heads issued yesterday a reply to President Rea of the Pennsylvania, who Sunday made an announcement that rather than give up arbitration the roads preferred to face a strike. The statement charged the Pennsylvania with inconsistency in that two years ago it fought the efforts of its shopmen to organize and arbitrate. It also declared that as the controlling interest in five smaller roads it has refused them representation on the managers' conference committee and that if arbitration were agreed upon it would not apply to these roads.

Chamber Studies Situation

Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today that a committee has been at work during the past week considering all phases of the railroad situation. He said that the chamber is behind Congress in any step that body should take to prevent a strike and that it is the wish of the chamber that such steps be taken at once. The committee consists of: Louis K. Liggett, chairman; Edmund Billings, Henry I. Harriman, Russell Robb, Bernard J. Rothwell, Frederic F. Snyder and Charles F. Weed.

STEAMSHIP AGENT BACK FROM RANKS

C. M. De Jong, New England passenger agent of the Holland-America line, with offices at 89 State street, Boston, has returned from two years' military service in Holland, and resumed his duties in the steamship business here. Mr. De Jong was one of the first to answer the call of Holland when war was declared by neighboring countries. He is a sergeant in the Dutch army.

Mr. De Jong told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the younger classes were filling the ranks of the army, and that the others were allowed to return to their business under orders to return immediately should Holland find it necessary to enter the war. During the absence of Mr. De Jong, A. P. Vanderbuch of the New York office had temporary charge of the Boston office.

VETERANS HOLD REUNION

The nineteenth regiment, Massachusetts volunteer infantry, held its fifty-second annual reunion at the Revere House yesterday. These officers were elected at the business session: James P. Clare, president; John T. Small, Gen. A. W. Greeley, George A. Tidds, W. P. R. Estes, W. Blackington, W. R. Medding, E. P. Stanley, George E. Teele, Charles M. Rowe, vice-presidents; R. Russell Foster, secretary-treasurer; George T. Coppins, W. R. Driver, John P. Reynolds, H. G. O. Weymouth and Henry A. Hale, executive committee.

PROHIBITIONISTS APPEAR BEFORE BALLOT BOARD

Leaders of Party Seek Certification of Enough Signatures to Get Names on Ticket

The Prohibition party made a determined effort before the ballot law commission, at a hearing today, to secure a decision from that board which will permit of the certification of enough signatures in Essex and Suffolk counties to permit its candidates for secretary of state, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general being voted for in the primaries next month.

W. D. Moon, who represented the party organization, presented affidavits from one man in Haverhill and three in Lynn showing that they were legal voters and that their signatures should have been certified by the election authorities. Ten affidavits were also presented from residents of Boston who had signed the papers and who were not checked as certified by the election board.

The ballot law commission insisted that Mr. Moon should first present evidence that the names of the voters whose affidavits were presented as evidence had not been certified. As a second preliminary the board desired that the party leaders should assist in discovering a statute under which the commissioners themselves might certify names even if it was discovered that the signatures alleged to have been turned down actually had been.

Mr. Moon declared that he had no way actually of knowing that the election authorities charged with the work of certification had refused to pass the names he had selected and after some argument it was decided that his statement should stand as "they had not been checked on the papers and that the number checked and the number given in the certificate on the back of the nomination paper corresponded."

After he and the board had arrived at an agreement on the form of the evidence Mr. Moon presented the affidavit of Fred C. Quimby of 41 Linwood street, Haverhill, as a legal voter in that city, who had signed the papers for attorney-general and had not been marked as checked. He also presented the names of Jairus W. Stanley, Fred G. Snell and Charles H. Rogers of Lynn as having been unacceptable on the papers for auditor. These names in each case would have filled out the required 250 from Essex county.

Other affidavits presented were those of John E. Grant, Thomas H. Westwood, Charles A. Hart, Thomas B. Glover, Loran B. Cann, George W. Knowlton, Charles J. Frick, Frederick L. Foss and George C. Hutchinson, all of Jamaica Plain, who, he said, had been "turned down" by the Boston election board. All 10 had been left unchecked on the papers for attorney-general and auditor. If five of these had certified, he said, the law so far as Suffolk county was concerned had been met.

The board took the matter under advisement and stated that it would render its decision after it had had an opportunity to study the law more thoroughly and its jurisdiction, so far as it might order certifications, can be determined.

INQUIRY ON THE STATE AUDITOR'S PAPERS GOES OVER

The inquiry by the ballot law commission into the allegations of Joseph E. Brown of Brookline, Republican candidate for the nomination for auditor, with regard to the signatures in the nomination papers of State Auditor Alonzo B. Cook was postponed today until next Wednesday.

Mr. Brown was represented at the hearing today by Shirley P. Graves of Roxbury, while Auditor Cook's interests were in the hands of Harry F. R. Dolan of Cambridge.

Mr. Graves, as soon as the case was called by the commission, asked for a postponement until Friday of this week. Mr. Dolan countered by demanding a complete list of specifications.

The commission agreed with Mr. Dolan that the allegations should be specific and instructed Mr. Graves to file a complete itemized list of specifications with the board by 5 o'clock on Thursday evening. It then postponed consideration of the case until next Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAIRMAN NAMED IN COLE CAMPAIGN

John F. McDonald of Boston, former chairman of the Democratic state committee and director of a number of prominent campaigns in recent Democratic history, today accepted the chairmanship of the Gen. Charles H. Cole campaign committee, which will manage General Cole's campaign against Frederick W. Mansfield for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. McDonald referred to General Cole as a lifelong Democrat, a faithful public servant, as attested by his success as police commissioner, fire commissioner and adjutant-general. "His nomination," he said, "means that the Democracy of Massachusetts will be able to present to the voters a ticket which will merit their support. Cole for Governor and Fitzgerald for senator spells success for the party all along the line."

SCHOOLHOUSE BIDS OPENED

Bids were opened today by Mayor Curley for the erection of a new schoolhouse in the Mary Hemenway district in Dorchester. The lowest bidder was Charles B. White & Haynes Company of $137,400. The highest bid was by J. J. Flynn of $165,000.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Calabria, for Naples, via Gibraltar	Aug. 29
Baltic, for Liverpool	Aug. 31
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa	Aug. 31
*Heilig Olav, for Copenhagen	Aug. 31
Finland, for Liverpool	Sept. 1
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 2
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 2
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Sept. 5
*Roma, for Lisbon-Marseilles	Sept. 5
*Frederik VII., for Copenhagen	Sept. 6
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 7
Italia, for Naples, via Gibraltar	Sept. 7
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Sept. 9
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
*Giuseppe Verdi, for Naples-Genoa	Sept. 12
*United States, for Copenhagen	Sept. 14
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Sept. 16
*La Touraine, for Bordeaux	Sept. 16
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
*Noordam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Sept. 19
*Kroonland, for Liverpool	Sept. 19
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Sept. 21
*Andania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 23
Duca d'Aosta, for Genoa via Naples	Sept. 23
*Lafayette, for Bordeaux	Sept. 23
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
*Tuscania for Liverpool and Glasgow	Sept. 23
*Cretic, for Genoa, via Naples	Sept. 27
*Pannonia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 27
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Sept. 28
Alaunia, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 30
California, for Glasgow	Sept. 30
*New York, for Liverpool	Sept. 30
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Sept. 30
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Sept. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Ausonia, for London	Aug. 31
Feltria, for Bristol	Sept. 2
Scandinavian, for Liverpool	Sept. 2
Corinthian, for London	Sept. 7
Folia, for Bristol	Sept. 9
Northland, for Liverpool	Sept. 9
Athenia, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Carthaginian, for Glasgow	Sept. 13
Grampian, for Liverpool	Sept. 16
Pretorian, for Glasgow	Sept. 16
Saturnia, for Glasgow	Sept. 19
Ascania, for London, via Falmouth	Sept. 21
Sicilian, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Southland, for Liverpool	Sept. 23
Cassandra, for Glasgow	Sept. 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Grampian, for Montreal	Sept. 1
Orduna, for New York	Sept. 2
St. Louis, for New York	Sept. 2
Kroonland, for New York	Sept. 5
Lapland, for New York	Sept. 6
Southland, for Montreal	Sept. 7
Sicilian, for Montreal	Sept. 8
St. Paul, for New York	Sept. 9
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 9
New York, for New York	Sept. 16
Saxonia, for New York	Sept. 16
Baltic, for New York	Sept. 20
Finland, for New York	Sept. 21
Scandinavian, for Montreal	Sept. 22
Carpathia, for New York	Sept. 23
Philadelphia, for New York	Sept. 23
Adriatic, for New York	Sept. 27
Northland, for Montreal	Sept. 28
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 30

Sailings from London

Pannonia, for New York	Aug. 29
Ascania, for Montreal	Sept. 5
Andania, for New York	Sept. 5
Alaunia, for New York	Sept. 12
Ausonia, for Montreal	Sept. 23
Corinthian, for Montreal	Sept. 29

Sailings from Bristol

Feltria, for Montreal	Sept. 26

Sailings from Glasgow

Pretorian, for Montreal	Sept. 2
Saturnia, for Montreal	Sept. 7
Tuscania, for New York	Sept. 9
Cassandra, for Montreal	Sept. 9
California, for New York	Sept. 16
Cameronia, for New York	Sept. 29
Athenia, for Montreal	Sept. 30
Carthaginian, for Montreal	Sept. 30

Sailings from Rotterdam

Noordam, for New York	Aug. 30
New Amsterdam, for New York	Sept. 13
Ryndam, for New York	Sept. 23
Noordam, for New York	Oct. 11
New Amsterdam, for New York	Oct. 25

Sailings from Bordeaux

La Touraine, for New York	Sept. 2
Lafayette, for New York	Sept. 9
Rochambeau, for New York	Sept. 16

Sailings from Genoa

Cretic, for Boston	Aug. 31
Canopic, for Boston	Sept. 19

Sailings from Bergen

Bergensfjord, for New York	Aug. 30
Kristianiafjord, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Gothenburg

Stockholm, for New York	Sept. 20

Sailings from Copenhagen

Oscar II., for New York	Sept. 7
Heilig Olav, for New York	Sept. 21
Frederik VIII., for New York	Sept. 28

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco

*Manoa, for Honolulu	Aug. 29
*Ventura, for Sydney	Sept. 5
*Matsonia, for Honolulu	Sept. 6
*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 9
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Sept. 13
*Moana, for Sydney	Sept. 13
*Selyo Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 14

Sailings from Seattle and Victoria

*Shidzuoka Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 1
*Inaba Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 5
Mexico Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 8
*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong	Sept. 10

Sailings from Vancouver

*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong	Sept. 7

EASTBOUND

Sailings from Hongkong

*Monteagle, for Vancouver	Aug. 30
*Yokohama Maru, for Victoria	Aug. 30
Tacoma Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 4
*China, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver	Sept. 6
*Anyo Maru, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Manila Maru, for Seattle	Sept. 14

Sailings from Honolulu

*Lurline, for San Francisco	Aug. 29
*Sonoma, for San Francisco	Sept. 5
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Sept. 6
*Manoa, for San Francisco	Sept. 12
*Makura, for Vancouver	Sept. 15

*Carries United States Mail.

STEAMERS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Southerndown....St. Nazaire ..... Aug. 18
Panaman.....Buenos Aires.... Aug. 9
Egyptian Transport Calcutta ..... July 7

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30

Anglian.....London ..... Aug. 18
Lucaric.....St. Nazaire..... Aug. 20

THURSDAY, AUG. 31

Saxon Monarch...Glasgow ..... Aug. 19

FRIDAY, SEPT. 1

Royal Prince.....Manila.....

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2

Foyle.....London ..... Aug. 29

MONDAY, SEPT. 4

Etonian.....Liverpool..... Aug. 22

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5

Missourian.....St. Nazaire.....
Bay State.....Liverpool ..... Aug. 26

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET IS GENERALLY LOWER TODAY

Practically All Quarters of List Weak—Pacific Mail Exception—Boston Market Also Is Heavy

Pressure to sell stocks on the New York exchange in the first 15 minutes of trading today was fairly urgent, and considerable general price declines resulted. Pacific Mail was a prominent exception on account of its good earnings report. It advanced 2 points. Reading led the railroads lower on account of the increased possibility of a railway strike. Reading itself lost a point. Industrials were weak, and the coppers sold off. Tennessee Copper was heavier than the average in this class. American Can, Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine common and Studebaker changed hands substantially under where they closed yesterday afternoon.

Gulf common was conspicuous for weakness in the early local stock market. It was off more than a point. Boston & Maine receded half a point. Copper Range sold ex-dividend of $2.50 and with this amount deducted was down another half-dollar.

Both markets continued to falter as the session progressed.

There were further recessions as the session advanced, and then toward midday a harder tone prevailed.

American Can, after opening off a point at 58¾ receded to 58¼ and then rose to 60¾ before midday. Baldwin opened down ⅞ at 78⅜ and dropped nearly 2 points further. Marine preferred opened unchanged at 100⅛, declined to 99¾ and then sold well above 101. Crucible opened off a point at 75¾, improved to 76¼ and dropped more than a point. Steel opened off ⅜ at 96½, declined to 95¾ and then recovered most of the loss before midday.

The rails were unsteady, although some moderate recoveries took place during the first half of the session. Reading opened down ¾ at 105, receded a point further and then sold well above 105. New York Central declined more than a point from last night's closing to 103½. Fractional losses were sustained by St. Paul and Southern Pacific.

Boston & Maine again was a weak feature of the local market. After opening unchanged at 36 it declined 2 points before midday. Old Colony railroad was off 3 points at 142. Copper Range sold at 61¼ at the opening and after receding to 61 improved a good fraction. Island Creek Coal was off more than a point at 45.

Tennessee Copper broke sharply in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour it was selling around 23, a drop of 5 points from last night's closing. Other stocks were a little above the low of the forenoon. Pacific Mail lost most of its early gain.

New York total sales, 521,000 shares; $2,567,000 bonds.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month and year ago:

		—Increase over—		
	Mon.	Sat.	Mo. ago	Yr. ago
10 highest gr rails	92.86	*.06	*.04	4.18
10 2d grade rails	89.17	*.05	*.20	4.16
10 public utility	95.17	..	*.05	4.24
10 industrial	98.23	.03	.65	2.83
Combined average	98.36	*.02	.09	3.86

*Decrease.

METAL PRICES IN LONDON

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £110, off £1; futures £108, off £1; electro £129, unchanged; sales nil. Spot tin £173, up 5s; futures £173 15s, up 2s 6d; straights £173, unchanged; sales, spot 150, futures 130 tons. Spot lead £31, up 5s, futures £30 6d, up 5s; spot spelter £58, unchanged; futures spelter £45,, unchanged.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Tin spot 39¼@39¾; lead spot, August and September, 6.65@6.75; lead quiet; tin firm.

WEATHER

(Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau)

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday; light winds becoming southwest.

For southern New England: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Wednesday.

For northern New England: Generally fair tonight; warmer in Vermont; Wednesday, showers.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	50	10 a. m.	68
12 noon	72	2 p. m.	75

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)

Albany	50	New Orleans	76
Buffalo	64	New York	60
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	64
Cincinnati	58	Pittsburgh	56
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	58
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	60
Jacksonville	80	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	62	St. Louis	64
Nantucket	64	Washington	62

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises	5:06	High water,	
Sun sets	6:24	11:31 a.m., 11:56 p.m.	
Length of day	13:18	Moon sets, 6:30 p.m.	

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:54 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	16	16⅛	13½	13½
Alaska Ju	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
Allis-Chal	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
Allis-Chal pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
Am Ag Chem	76	76	76	76
A A Chem pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
Am B Sugar	87½	87½	86¾	86¾
Am Can	59	60¾	58¾	59¾
Am Can pf	112½	112½	112	112
Am Car Fy	61¾	61¾	61	61
A Car Fy pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
Am C Prod	145	145	145	145
Am H & L pf	52	52	52	52
Am Ice Sec	28	28	28	28
Am Linseed	21	21⅛	20¾	21
Am Lins'd pf	48	48	47	47
Am Loco	76¼	76¼	75	75
Am Smelt'g	98½	98½	97	97
Am Smelt pf	112⅛	112	112⅛	112⅛
Am Sugar	110	111	110	110
Am Tel & Tel	131⅛	131⅛	130¾	130¾
Am Woolen	44¼	44⅜	44¼	44¼
Am Wool pf	96¾	96¾	96½	96½
Am Writ pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
Am Zinc	33⅛	33¾	33⅛	33¾
Am Zinc pf	65½	66½	65½	66½
Anaconda	85¼	85½	85	85
Atchison	103½	103½	102½	103
Atchison pf	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	98¾
At Gulf ctf	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
Bald Loco	78⅜	78⅜	76⅛	77½
Balt & Ohio	85⅝	85⅝	85	85
Beth Steel	485	485	484	484½
Beth Steel pf	135	135	135	135
BF Goodrich	71	71½	70½	71
Brook R T	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
Brown Shoe	60½	60½	60½	60½
Brown Sh pf	99	99	99	99
Burns Bros	77⅞	78⅜	77½	78⅜
Butte & Sup	66¾	66¼	65⅝	65½
Cal Petrol pf	45½	45¾	45⅛	45¾
Can Pacific	177½	177¾	177⅛	177¾
Ct Leather	56¼	56¼	55½	55½
Chan Motor	103	103	102	103
Ches & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61	61¼
CM & St Paul	93⅜	93¾	93¼	93½
Chi R I & Pac	17¼	17¾	17⅛	17½
Chi & G West	12¾	12¾	12½	12½
Chi & N W	126½	126½	126	126
Chi & N W pf	170	170	170	170
Chile Cop	20	20	20	20
Chino Cop	52	52	51	51½
Col Fuel	47½	48	47½	47½
Con Can pf	107	107	107	107
Con Gas	135⅜	135½	135⅜	135½
Corn Prod	14½	14½	14	14
Corn Prod pf	90⅛	90⅛	90	90
Cruc Steel	75¾	76¼	75	75½
Cruc Steel pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Cuban C Sug	54	54	53¼	53⅞
Cuban C S pf	94⅝	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
Domes Min	24½	24⅝	23¾	24
El Stor Bat	66½	66½	66½	66½
Erie	36⅞	37	36⅜	36½
Erie 1st pf	53	53¼	52⅝	53¼
G Motors pf	122	122	122	122
Gt Nor pf	116¾	117⅜	116¾	117⅜
Gt Nor Ore	38	38	37¼	37¼
Ill Central	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
Inspiration	55¼	56	55¼	55¾
Int Con Cor	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
Int C Cor pf	73½	73½	73½	73½
Int Mer Mar	41½	41¾	40½	40½
I Mer Mar pf	100⅛	102⅞	99⅝	101⅜
In Nickel Ct	41¼	41¼	40⅝	40⅝
In Paper	15½	15½	15½	15½
In Paper pf	71½	71½	71½	71½
Kan City So	25	25	24¾	24¾
Kelley Tires	74	76¼	74	76⅛
Kenne Cop	49½	49¾	49¼	49⅝
Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105
Lack Steel	76¼	77	75½	75½
Lee R & T Ct	45	45	45	45
Lehigh Val	80	80	79	79
Louis & N	129½	129½	129½	129½
Mackay pf	67½	67½	67½	67½
Max Motor	82½	82½	81⅛	81⅞
Mex Petrol	103	103½	102⅝	102⅛
May Co	60½	60½	60½	60½
Mex Pet pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Miami	34½	34⅞	34½	34½
M S P & S S M pf	135½	135½	135½	135½
M & St L pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
Mo K & T pf	10	10	10	10
Mo Pacific	3⅛	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Mo Pac Ct	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾
Mo Pac wi	22½	22⅝	21¼	21¼
Mo Pac pf	48½	48½	48½	48½
Mon Power	92	92	92	92
Nat Biscuit	119	119	119	119
Nat C & S	75⅞	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Nat Enamel	24½	24½	24½	24½
Nat Lead	66⅝	65	65	65
Nevada Con	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛
NY Air Brake	137	137	136½	136½
NYNH&H	58½	59	58¼	59
N Y Central	104⅛	104⅛	102½	103½
N & W	129⅜	129⅜	129	129¼
Northern Pac	110¼	110¼	110	110¼
Pacific T & T	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	27	28	26½	26½
Pennsylvania	55⅞	55⅞	55½	55½
Pressed Steel	53	53	52¼	52¼
Public Service	131½	131½	131½	131½
Pullman	166½	166½	165	165
Ry Steel Sp	45	45¾	45	45¾
Ray Con	25	25	24¾	24¾
Reading	105	105¼	104	104⅝
Repub I&S	53	53	52⅛	52¼
Sears-Roebuck	204	204	203⅛	203⅛
Sloss Sheffield	47	47	47	47
So Pacific	98½	98½	98	98
So Ry	23½	23¾	23⅜	23¾
So Ry pf	68	68	68	68
Studebaker	124½	124⅝	121¼	122¾
Tenn Copper	26⅞	26⅞	23	24
Underwood pf	117	117	117	117
Union B&P	8	8	8	8
Union B&P pf	46½	46⅝	46	46
Union Pacific	140	140⅛	140	140
U P pf	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
United Fruit	164½	164½	164	164
Un Rys S F pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
U S C I P	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
U S Rubber	56¼	56⅜	56¼	56½
U S Rubber pf	111	111	111	111
U S Steel	96½	96⅝	95¾	96
*U S Steel pf	117⅞	118	117¾	118
USS&R	70¼	70½	70⅛	70⅝
USS&R pf	51⅛	51⅛	51	51
Utah Copper	82⅜	82¾	82¼	82⅜
Wabash	13½	13½	13½	13½
Wabash A pf	49	49¾	49	49¼
Wabash B pf	26¾	27	26¾	27
Westinghouse	58⅞	59	58½	58½
W Maryland	28	28	28	28
West Union	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Willys-Overland	45¾	46⅛	45	46
Wis Central	50	50	50	50
Woolworth	136¼	136¼	136¼	136¼
Wor Pump	32	32½	31¾	32½
Wor Pump pf B	60⅞	60⅞	60½	60⅞

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
American Oil	26c	26c	26c
Bay State Gas	14c	13c	13c
Begole	80c	80c	80c
Bingham Mines	10	10	10
Bolivar	71c	70c	71c
Boston Arizona	2⅝	2 3/16	2⅝
Boston Montana	82c	72c	76c
Calaveras	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Calumet-Corbin	3c	3c	3c
Champion	13c	12c	13c
Chief	2	2	2
Cons Copper Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
Crown Reserve	40c	40c	40c
Crystal Copper	1 1/16	95c	1
Davis Daly	2 7/16	2 7/16	2 7/16
Earle Eagle	34c	33c	33c
First National Copper	4⅜	4 3/16	4⅛
Fortuna	21c	20c	20c
Homa Oil	80c	80c	80c
Iron Blossom	1⅝	1 9/16	1⅝
Jerome	1 9/16	1½	1 9/16
Kruger	15c	15c	15c
Mexican Metals	41c	38c	38c
Midas	19c	18c	18c
Mojave Tungsten	3⅜	3¼	3 5/16
Mother Lode	36c	35c	35c
Nevada Douglas	1¼	1 3/16	1 3/16
New Cornelia	15	15	15
Nixon	37c	35c	35c
Oneco	90c	90c	90c
Pacific	1 1/16	1⅛	1¼
Palisade	21c	20c	21c
Porcupine Premier	25c	23c	23c
Rilla Mining	18c	17c	17c
Shamrock	62c	62c	62c
Silver Pick	15c	15c	15c
Stewart	25c	25c	25c
Success	35c	35c	35c
Truro Steel	3¼	2¾	3
United Verde Ex	34	33¼	33¾
Yukon	2¼	2¼	2¼
Zinc	1 1/16	1	1

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
Sept	1.41	1.45	1.40¼	1.43½
Dec	1.44	1.48¾	1.43⅜	1.47¼
May	1.46	1.50¾	1.44	1.49¾
Corn—				
Sept	.84½	.85⅝	.84	.85⅝
Dec	.72	.73⅜	.71¾	.73½
May	.75¼	.76⅞	.75	.76⅞
Oats—				
Sept	.44¾	.45¼	.44¾	.44¾
Dec	.46⅞	.48	.46¾	.47¾
May	.50	.51⅜	.49¾	.51¼
Pork—				
Sept	27.30	27.45	27.30	27.40
Oct	...	27.07	25.95	26.00
Dec	...	23.60	23.50	23.50
Jan	...	....	....	24.25
Lard—				
Sept	13.90	13.97	13.85	13.87
Oct	13.97	13.97	13.87	13.92
Dec	...	13.65	13.55	13.57
Jan	...	13.62	13.55	13.55

GRAIN MARKET

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—Was irregular advancing two to four cents a bushel. Winnipeg was the strongest market in response to low temperatures in parts of Canada and relatively steady cables from Liverpool. A fair export demand was claimed and many authorities in the trade were inclined to deride the reports of an early opening of the Dardanelles and free movement of wheat from Russia. The sentiment was not so bullish, however.

There was quite a little liquidation on the advances as direct result of yesterday's big break. Much was heard of the big interests being on either side of the market and of the railroad uncertainties. Actual movement of grain from the country shows some falling off, with very little indication of hedge selling or impaired premiums for cash wheat.

Corn—Corn rallied considerably with wheat and on bullish crop advices. Inglis reported large worthless areas in Kansas and Missouri. Speculative trade was mixed and governed largely by fluctuations in other markets. The cables were lower, but not more so than expected.

Oats—Oats were active and generally firm, advancing with wheat and on some buying credited to exporters. A better technical position was claimed and a lighter farm movement counted on.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75¾, cables 4.76 7-16, 60 days 4.71¾, and 90 days 4.69½; Reichsmarks, cables 71¼, checks 71⅞; rubles, cables nominal 32.75, checks 32.65; francs, cables 5.87⅝, checks 5.88⅜; lire 6.47 and 6.47½; Swiss 5.20½ and 5.29; Vienna 12.35 and 12.30; Scandinavian kroner 28.70 and 28.60; pesetas 20.20 and 20.12; guilders 41⅝ and 41¼.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION'S REPORT

MONTREAL, Que.—The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company reports as follows for fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1915 (in Canadian currency):

	1915	1914
Revenues	$5,330,192	$7,523,605
Gross income	5,612,875	8,058,813
Surplus	545,421	800,412

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON, Mass.—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	3½	3½	3½	3½
Ahmeek	100	100	99	100
Alaska	16	16	13¾	13¾
Allouez	63	68	67½	67½
Am Ag Chem	76	76	76	76
Am Ag Ch pf	100⅞	101	100⅞	101
Am Pneumatic	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Am Sugar pf	118½	118½	118	118
Am Tel	131⅛	131⅛	131	131
Am Wool pf	97½	97½	96¼	96¼
Am Zinc	33¾	34	33⅜	33⅜
Am Zinc pf	66	67	66	67
Anaconda	85	85	85	85
Ariz Com	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9¼
Atl Gulf & W I	71½	72¼	71	71
Atl Gulf pf	65½	65½	65½	65½
B & A	175	175	175	175
Bost Elevated	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Boston & Maine	36	36	34	35¾
Bos & Worc pf	44½	44½	44½	44½
Butte & Balak	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Butte & Sup	66½	66½	65½	66½
Calumet & Ariz	71½	71½	71¼	71¼
Calu & Hecla	569	576	569	576
Centennial	19	19	19	19
Chicago Junc pf	107	107	107	107
*Copper Range	61¼	61½	61	61
Cuban Cement	20½	21	20¼	20¼
East Boston	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
East Butte	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼
Edison Elec	237	237	237	237
Franklin	8	8¼	8	8
Ga Ry & E pf	89	89	89	89
General Elec	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
Greene-Can	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Hancock	13½	13½	13½	13½
Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
Isl Creek Coal	45	45	45	45
Isle Royale	29	29	28⅞	28⅞
Kerr Lake	4 15/16	4 15/16	4⅞	4⅞
Lake Copper	13½	13½	13½	13½
Maine Central	100	100	100	100
Mass	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾
Mass Gas	81	81	81	81
Mass Gas pf	80½	81	80½	81
Mass Elec	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mass Elec pf	39½	39½	38½	39
Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
Mergenthaler	159½	159½	159½	159½
Miami	35	35	35	35
Mohawk	90	90	88	88
Nevada Cons	19⅜	19½	19	19¼
New Arcadian	7	7	7	7
New Eng Tel	127	127	127	127
N E Tel rts	4	4.05	4	4
Nipissing	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
North Butte	22¼	22¼	21½	21½
North Lake	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
N Y N H & H	59	59	59	59
Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
Old Colony	142	142	142	142
Old Colony Min	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Old Dominion	69	69	69	69
Osceola	87	87	85	86
Pond Creek Coal	14½	14½	14½	14½
Quincy	90	90	90	90
Ray Cons	25	25	24¾	24¾
Reece Button	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Shannon	8½	9	8½	8⅞
South Lake	7	7	7	7
St Mary's	73	74½	72½	74
Sup & Boston	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3 13/16
Swift & Co	142½	144	142	142½
Tamarack	33	38	37½	38
Torrington	50	51½	50	51½
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
Uni Shoe Mac	54¼	54½	54	54¼
Uni Shoe M pf	30¼	30¼	30	30
United Fruit	165	165	164	164
U S Smelting	70¼	70½	70	70¼
U S Smelting pf	51¼	51⅜	51¼	51¼
U S Steel	96¼	96⅜	96	96¼
Utah-Apex	4	4	4	4
Utah Cons	14	14½	14	14⅛
Utah Copper	82¼	82⅝	82⅛	82⅝
Utah Metal	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Ventura	7¾	8	7¾	8
Ver & Mass	100½	100½	100½	100½
Wes. End	56½	56½	56½	56½
West End pf	72½	72½	72½	72½
W H McElwain	101	101	101	101
Winona	5	5	5	5
Wyandot	1½	1½	1½	1½

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv 6s	94	94	94
Am Ag Chm 5s 1928	102½	102½	102½
Am Tel & Tel 4s	91¾	91⅝	91¾
Chicago Junction 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾
N E Tel 5s 1932	102	102	102
Swift & Co 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼

DIVIDENDS

The William Carter Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 15 to holders of record Sept. 9.

Sears, Roebuck Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in previous year as follows:

Tuesday—	1916	1915
Exchanges	$25,706,772	$21,261,452
Balances	3,488,723	1,009,757

Subtreasury credit $156,246.

MEAT SHIPMENTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Shipments of fresh and cured meats from Chicago last week totaled 43,610,000 pounds, compared with 43,933,000 pounds for the previous week and 45,354,000 pounds for the corresponding week of last year.

PROVISIONS

UNITED STATES PRODUCE REPORTS

Telegraphic reports from various cities in the United States received at the Boston office of the federal department of agriculture show a moderate demand for potatoes and onions. Boston received 70 carloads of potatoes from Maine yesterday. Maine two-bushel sacks of cobblers in good condition sold for $1.90@1.95. Cincinnati was supplied sufficiently with home-growns to supply the demand at the present prices. The cobblers sold for $3.10@3.25 a barrel. In Washington only home-growns were received, these approximating 800 bushels. The market was dull and they sold for $3.50 a barrel.

Receipts were falling off in Minneapolis, although approximately 1200 bushels of home-growns arrived. The quality and condition were variable. Most of them sold for 90c@$1 a bushel by the load. Two carloads of potatoes from New Jersey and one from Kentucky arrived in St. Louis in addition to about 1100 bushels of home-growns. The market was strong, with a brisk demand.

Three carloads of onions were received in Boston. The market was weaker, with a moderate demand. In Philadelphia the market was active, with a good demand for onions.

Arrivals

Str Esparta, Port Limon, 37,000 bunches bananas; 254 boxes oranges.

The Metropolitan steamers, New York, 39 bxs grapefruit, 5 boxes oranges, 87 crates pineapples, 510 bags beans.

Boston Receipts

Today, apples 81 bbls, berries 1187 crts, peaches 6638 bskts and crts, watermelons 4 cars, canteloupes 13 cars, Jamaica oranges 259 bxs, California oranges 5218 bxs, grapefruit 196 bxs, lemons 420 bxs, bananas 37,000 bchs, California deciduous fruit 24 cars, pineapples 87 crts, grapes 3324 bskts, 11,823 criers, raisins 980 bxs, figs 35 bxs, peanuts 25 bags, potatoes 14,700 bush, sweet potatoes 350 bbls, onions 3373 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 711 pkgs, last year 234 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—New wheat spring patents, $8.25@9.25; special short patents, $8.95@9.35; spring clears in sacks, $6.85@7.50; winter patents, $7.35@8.25; winter clears, $6.85@7.50; winter straights, $7@8; Kansas patents in sacks, $7.30@8.30.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 99½c; No. 3 yellow, 99c; for shipment, No. 2 yellow, 99@99½c; No. 3 yellow, 98½@99c.

Oats—Spot, car lots No. 1 clipped white, 59½c; No. 2 clipped white, 58c; No. 3 clipped white, 57c; for shipment, fancy 40 lbs, 58@58½c; fancy 38 lbs, 57½@58c; regular 38 lbs, $56½@57c; regular 36 lbs, 56@56½c.

Millfeed—Middlings, $27.25@33; spring bran sacked, $26.75@27.25; winter bran sacked, $27@27.50; mixed feed, 27.50@30.50; red dog, $36; linseed meal $40; cotton seed meal, $35.50@36.75.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4.90; bolted, $4.85; bag meal, $1.90@1.92; cracked corn, $1.94@1.96; oatmeal, rolled, $5.75; cut and ground, $6.32.

Hay—No. 1 small, new, $20@21; No. 2, large, new, $19.50; No. 2, small, new, $18.50; No. 3 new, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Oat, $9; rye, $14@15.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $5.50@5.75; red kidneys, $5.50@5.75; yellow eyes, $4.25@4.50; Scotch green peas, $3.50; California small white, $6@6.10; Canadian peas, $2.90@3; lima beans, 6¾@7c lb.

Onions—Native, per box, $1.25; Connecticut river, per 100-lb bag, $2.25@2.50.

Potatoes—Maine, $1.95@2.10 per 2-bu bag; Jersey, $2.30@2.40 bag; sweets, $2@2.75 barrel.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 33½@34c; western creamery extras, 33@33½c; western firsts, 31@32c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 47@48c; eastern extras, 44@45c; western extras, 38@40c; western prime firsts, 32@33c; western firsts, 29@30c; storage extras, 29c; storage firsts, 27½@28½c.

Fruits—Oranges, late Valencias, $2.50@4.50 per box; grapefruit, $2.50@5; blueberries, 11@14c; cantaloupes, $1.50@3 crt; watermelons, 20@35c each; peaches, $1.50@3.50 per 6 bskt carrier; bskt, 75c@$1.25; grapes, early varieties, 90c@$1 per 8-bskt carrier; small bskts, 12@13c; pineapples, $2@4 per crt.

Apples—Astrachans, $2@3 bbl; Duchess, $2@3; Williams, $2@3.25; Gravensteins, $2.50@3; pears, $1@1.50 bu; bu bxs 25c@$1.50.

Sugar—American, Arbuckle and Revere refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 7c a pound in 100-bbl lots and 7.05@7.10c a pound in 20-bbl lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated at 7.30c a pound for less than 20 bbls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 7363 tbs 7880 bxs 481,641 lbs butter, 204 bxs cheese, 5205 cs eggs; 1915, 7781 tbs 3650 bxs 520,107 lbs butter, 586 bxs cheese, 3763 cs ebbs.

New York Receipts

Today, 21,356 pkgs butter, 2481 bxs cheese, 17,574 cs eggs; 1915, 15,458 pkgs butter, 7118 bxs cheese, 21,696 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 28—Egg market firm: Receipts, local 1087 cs, through 1180 cs; prices 22½@23c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 28—Butter market steady: Extras 31c, extra firsts 30½@31c, firsts 28@29½c, 23½@24½c; receipts 11,233 pkgs. Egg market steady: Firsts 25@25½c, ordinary firsts 23@23½c, refrigerator firsts 27@28c, dirties 19@20c, checks 12@17c: receipts 7989 cases.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Alaska cv B	92	92	92
Am Ag Chem d 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾
Am For Sec 5s wi	98	98	98
Anglo-French 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Atch adj 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾
Atch gen 4s	92¾	92½	92¾
Atch 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
At C Line 4½s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Beth Steel fdg	100¼	100¼	100¼
B & O 5s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
B & O 4s	90¼	90	90
B & O cv 4½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
B & O 3½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
B R T 5s 1918	100½	100⅜	100⅜
Bklyn Un El 1sts	101	101	101
Cal Gas & El 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
C & E Ill 5s	85½	85½	85½
C B & Q 4s	97⅞	97¾	97¾
C & O 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
C & O cv 4½s	84¾	84¾	84¾
C & O cv 5s	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
Col So 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Chili Cop 7s	124	124	124
Detroit United 4½s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
D & H cv	105⅞	105½	105⅞
D & R G fdg	67½	67½	67½
Detroit Edison 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
Dom Can 4s '21 wi	99¾	99¾	99¾
Dom Can 5s '31 wi	99¼	99¾	99¾
Dom Can 5s '26 wi	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Erie gml	72	72	72
Gen Electric 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
Hud & Man fdg	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
Hud & Man inc	27½	27½	27½
Ill Cent fdg	89	89	89
Ill Steel 4½	91¼	91¼	91¼
Int MM 6s wi	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
Int MM 4½s	108½	108½	108½
Indiana Steel 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
IRT fdg 5s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
Kan City So 5s	89½	89½	89½
L & N 4s	94½	94¼	94¼
LS&MS 4s 1931	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
LS&MS d 4s 1928	95	95	95
Lack Steel 5s '50	94	93¾	93¾
Manhattan st 4s	89⅝	89¼	89¼
Mex Pet 6s C	110	110	110
MStP&SSM 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼
Mo Pac cv 5s	48½	48½	48½
Mo Pac 5s 1917	99	99	99
Mo Pac 4s	48	48	48
NY Air Brake cv 6s	103	103	103
NYGELH&P 4s	84½	84½	84½
N Y Cent 6s	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
N Y Cent 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
N Y C 4¼s 1960	102¾	102¾	102¾
N Y C 4½s 1963	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
N Y C 4¼s 1964	103½	103⅜	103⅜
NY NH & H 6s	112¼	112¼	112¼
N Y Tel 4½s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
Nor Pac 3s	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
Nor Pac 4s	91¾	91⅝	91¾
N Y Ry 5s	57½	57½	57½
N & W 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
Omaha 5s	100½	100¼	100¼
Pac T & T 5s	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
Penn cv 4½s	104½	104½	104½
Penn gm ctf 4½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
Reading 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
Rep I&S 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼
R I 5s	57	57	57
Seabd AL fdg	66	66	66
So Bell Tel 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
So Pac fdg 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
So Pac cv 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾
So Pac 4s	83	83	83
So Pac cv 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾
So Ry 5s	101	101	101
So Ry gn 4s	71⅝	71½	71⅝
StL&SF gl ctf st 5s	69¾	69¾	69¾
StL&SF in wi	53¾	53¾	53¾
StL&SF gl ctf	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜
St Paul 4s	90	90	90
St Paul cv 4½s	100½	100⅛	100⅛
St Paul gm 4½s	101	101	101
St Paul fdg 4½s	92	92	92
Tenn Cop cv 6s fpd	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Tex & Pac 1sts	96¼	96¼	96¼
Texas Co cv 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼
Third Av adj 5s	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
U P fdg 4s	90	90	90
U P 1st 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
U S Realty 5s	70	70	70
U S Steel 5s	105¼	105	105¼
Va-Car Chem 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Va Ry 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
Western Elec 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾
West Maryland 4s	72	72	72
West Shore 4s	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	—Opening— Bid	Asked	—Closing— Bid	Asked
Registered 2s	99	....	99	....
Coupon	99	....	99	....
Registered 3s	100¼	....	100¼	....
Coupon	101¼	....	101¼	....
Registered 4s	109½	....	109½	....
Coupon	110¾	....	110¾	....
Panama 2s, '36	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 2s, '38	98¼	....	98¼	....
Panama 3s, '61	101½	....	101½	....
Coupon	101½	....	101½	....

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
Oct	15.70	15.70	15.40	15.70
Dec	15.82	15.82	15.57	15.80
Jan	15.80	15.87	15.59	15.87
March	15.95	16.01	15.77	15.90
May	16.08	16.17	15.90	16.15
July	16.16	16.18	15.97	16.18

Spots, 15.75, up .15.

LIVERPOOL, England, 3 p. m.—Cotton futures easier, 11 to 13 points net higher; sales 5000 bales, including 4600 American; Oct.-Nov. 9.37d.; Jan.-Feb. 9.31d.; March-April 9.29d.

The car department of the New Haven is assembling equipment at Chatham and Provincetown on the cape to take care of Barnstable fair patrons Wednesday and Thursday.

SENTIMENT IS CHEERFUL ON LONDON BOARD

Trading Moderately Active and Tone Firm—War News Aids Gilt-Edge Shares—American Rails Pause

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Markets strong and cheerful at close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON, England—A continued cheerful sentiment was displayed on the stock exchange today, due to the news from Rumania. Trading was moderately active and the tone of the market was firm.

Gilt-edged securities were strong being influenced by the war news and a revival of the talk of a war loan.

Home rails were steady, with a light investment demand despite the wage agitation which has started.

American railway shares were dull. The traders are watching United States conditions, chiefly the labor situation.

Canadian Pacifics were stronger, but Grand Trunks were dull. An increase of £57,000 in the net earnings for July was ignored.

South American rails showed irregular changes. Bonds of the allied countries were strong on the further improvement in Russian and French exchange. A new French loan is expected early in September and London will probably participate.

Rumanian Oil shares were buoyant with the others of this department good in spots. Mining issues were firm.

LONDON MARKET—12:30 P. M.

		Decline
Consols, money	59⅛	*⅛
British 4½s	96⅝	*⅛
Atchison	103⅞	..
Canadian Pacific, ex-div	177⅝	¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	61½	¼
St. Paul	93⅛	½
Erie	37¼	*¼
do 1st pf	53½	..
Illinois Central	101	¼
Louisville & Nashville	129⅝	..
New York Central	104⅝	¼
Pennsylvania	55⅝	½
Reading	105½	¼
Southern Pacific, ex-div	98⅝	..
Union Pacific, ex-div	139⅝	1⅛
U S Steel, ex-div	96½	⅝
Exchange	4.76	..

*Advance.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC

July—	1916	Increase
Total oper revenue	$9,137,486	$1,290,620
Oper expenses	5,261,384	667,280
Net revenue	3,876,102	623,340
Taxes	421,800	18,356
Oper income	3,454,302	604,984

DENVER & SALT LAKE

	1916	Increase
Third week August	$49,100	$4,262
From July 1	300,109	26,425

ANN ARBOR

Third week August	$54,684	$9,186
From July 1	397,112	68,745

CHICAGO & ALTON

July—	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$1,485,433	$1,188,357
Oper income	424,768	206,358
Bal avail int	361,518	135,871

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

July—		
Receipts	$2,975,906	$2,608,058
Net income	1,154,397	846,373

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS

	1916	Increase
Third week August	$245,271	$41,963
From July 1	1,528,348	164,728

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

July—		
Gross earnings	$5,481,475	$181,918
Net revenue	1,281,827	*83,028

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

July—		
Gross earnings	$448,070	$45,923
Net revenue	112,890	4,821

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

July—		
Gross earnings	$906,470	$130,604
Net earnings	282,844	66,761

GEORGIA SOUTHERN FLORIDA

July—		
Gross earnings	$187,908	$1,410
Net earnings	24,076	*8,734

MOBILE & OHIO

July—		
Gross earnings	$923,713	$27,357
Net earnings	150,515	*12,915

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Curb market prices are: Aetna Exp 11¾@12, Ariz Copperfields 2½@2¾, Burnett Oil 2⅞@3, Booth 12½@13½, Boston Mont ¾@13-16, Butler Chemical 4¾@5, Butte Copper & Zinc 5¼@5⅝, Caledonia 60@62, Emma 64@66, Flemish Lynn 1⅜@1¾, Goldfield Cons 78@81, Grant Motors 7@8, Howe Sound 4¾@5, Hupp Motors 6½@7, Inspiration Needles 75@80, Jerome Verde 1 7-16@1 9-16, Jerome Victor 1 11-16@1¾, Jumbo Ext 50@51, Kapo 5@6, N Y Okla 1 1-16@1⅛, Magma 15½@16, Maxim 5¼@5½, McKinley 59@60, Mojave Tungsten 3@3¾, Mont Gold 94@97, Mother Lode 35½@36, Nipissing 7@7¼, Omar 65@70, Peerless 24@25, Rex 18½@19½, San Toy 13@15, Sapulpa 9¼@10, Saxon Motors 72@73, Submarine Boat 34@35, Success 33@34, Victoria Oil 1@1 1-16, White Oak 4@7, Zinc Con 4⅜@4¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange: Am Rys pfd 96¾, Elec Stor Bat 67¼, General Asphalt com 29½, General Asphalt pfd trc 69⅝, Lehigh Nav 75¼, Leh Val Tran 21¼, L V Tran pfd 42½, Lake Superior 10¾, Phila Co 40, Phila Co pfd 40, Phila Elec 28½, Phila Rap Tr 20, Phila Tract 79, Union Tract 44¾, United Gas Imp 88¾.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

LOCAL SHOE MARKET NOW HAVING A QUIET PERIOD

Current Month Featured by Small Volume of Early Delivery Orders, but Factories Expect to Be Busy Throughout Winter and Some Report Trade Ahead

Following a year or more of unprecedented activity in the local shoe trade, a period of quietness is noticeable. Such a condition may belong to the spell between the closing of summer and the beginning of fall, but the change from full tide of business to an ebbing now inadequate to keep a factory going at its capacity, occasions pessimistic expressions.

That the current month has been featured by a small amount of early delivery orders, goes without saying, but leading manufacturers of footwear say present conditions will give shoe operatives employment throughout the winter. A manager of one of the larger plants says that its product was sold up to June 1 with several customers yet to be heard from.

Although this is only one instance of specific information, there are others of a flattering nature in regard to the future. Because the prevailing styles of ladies' goods in particular require much time in their production, buyers are not likely to jeopardize their interests by withholding contracts because certain stipulations cannot be complied with.

The commercial atmosphere is somewhat clouded, and local merchants feel that it is far from prudent to book orders for spring shipment unless they are stock covered, which is a hazardous procedure on a high market not overburdened with supplies. Therefore attempts to get shoe orders accepted with shipping dates agreeable to the buyers are in most cases unsuccessful.

The markets governing shoe production are strong. Stocks are low, with accumulating prospects slight.

There is, however, an easier hide market, which should have an influence on heavy leather, but it is claimed that tanners of side upper stock are so well sold ahead that the temporary depression in hide prices will have no effect on finished leather. When such hides are finished and ready to be marketed hides prices may again be on an upward trend, but if that commodity fails to rally, such conditions should sooner or later influence prices along the whole heavy leather line. Therefore shoe buyers can be cautionary, without unfavorably affecting their spring business.

The factories are fairly busy on fall orders, the duration of which differs according to the location of the several clienteles.

Spring cutting is not yet under way to any extent, and it may be several weeks before such work becomes general. The expected visit of the buyers in September may start cutting at once because spring transactions will be the primary object of their coming.

Although new styles always cause attention, the lines of men's dress and street shoes will have little to offer that was not shown in July. Lasts have not changed perceptibly for a year or more, and upper leather remains the same unless a lighter shade of russet could be considered something new.

Ladies' footwear has been the target of the designers until it has assumed all shapes, heights, and combinations, ornamented, and plain, that the genius of shoemakers could imagine. The new of today is hardly anything more than a revival of former styles. The factories are busy with recent orders for early shipment although the demand for fall is largely from nearby markets. Manufacturers say that buyers are slow in arranging for their spring business, and their return to this market in September is awaited with interest.

The conditions reported from those specializing misses' and children's shoes are strong in prices, with orders about six weeks ahead of the cutters. The percentage of advance over prices of last spring is about 10 per cent in the better grades, but it is much less in the cheaper lines although it is apparent in all shoes even for infants' sizes.

The quietness in the packer hide market cannot but stir up comment by those who are large buyers of sole, and side upper leather, and the dullness of the one, and the activity and price maintaining feature of the other makes a paradox far out of the ordinary.

Sales reported for the month aggregate the smallest in amount for a year or more. Contracts which exacted secrecy in the transactions perhaps will never be known. That tanners are playing on the bear side of the market is evident, and because hide conditions are extremely favorable to a successful drive against high rates, compulsory buying is making the chief part of the business just now.

Prices are shading off, and if the predicted September rally becomes actual, present values may look cheap. Whether this lull in the buying is a premeditated action, or one justified by a slow run of business matters not.

Cattle receipts continue large, and warehouse space is getting filled. Under such conditions tanners are inclined to wait. There is, however, a limit to that policy. When the turn comes there may be a lively hustle to get in at the lowest.

Differ as merchants may, it is certainly a buyers market now, and the near future must see a smart demand for heavy leather to even check the present downward trend of hide prices. As unlikely as this may appear, it is often the case that markets take a jump upward when not looked for. It is a fact worthy of note that a large tanner offered 100,000 hides at ½ cent less than he paid, and it was declined. This is considered significant.

Although the sole leather market has been considered quiet since July, the local demand must have been the basis of such conclusions. As a whole, the shipments have been sufficient to keep down accumulations, especially of the better grades. The foreign buying has been more or less active, and at times the quantity was none too large. Home buyers have been sounding the market lately, and the prospects for a sharp September business are fairly bright. Prices show no weakness. Stocks for fall are limited both in warehouse and early outputs.

Calf skin tanners are busy. The demand from abroad has been good, and at times large. This is not wholly army leather. The civilian trade is now a factor upon which foreign buyers are figuring. Such conditions sustain prices, and dealers are not likely to allow a dull domestic market influence them much, if any, especially when these far-away markets often make a clean-up of skins in sight. When local buying gets underway, the trade find things strong and stocks low.

The side leather market has also had a share of the foreign business, added to which was a domestic demand at times out of the ordinary. Buying has been fairly large, black and colored chrome sides moving well. Snuffed leather is sold up, bookings for the future being good. Elk leather is selling freely and the demand must increase from now on, because the shoe trade has bought heavily of elk leather goods. Bark tanned leather should have a big fall demand, as this stock alone stands between high-priced footwear and the workingman's purse.

Japanners of patent side leather are fortunate in having a foreign outlet for their stock, because the home demand has not been so light for many seasons. As it is, the shipments abroad are very good and prices satisfactory. Thirty-six to 40 cents are the reported prices.

Glazed kid dealers report local trading small and tardy, but they are too busy with their foreign business to allow the dullness in the home market to concern them much. Stocks (if they can be found) are too small for the average buyer to consider, and when such get ready to talk business they are likely to find little to talk about. This foreign buying is a revelation to some. Their requirements are so extended that they often take everything in sight, and the quantity is seldom too large. At once shipments are what they look for, frequently making a cleanup of what is on hand. It is such conditions which will make it difficult for local merchants when they are forced to get supplies.

CONDITION OF BOSTON BANKS

The individual legal and actual reserves of the Boston national banks and Old Colony Trust Company, members of the clearing house, are appended:

	Aug. 26		Aug. 19	
	Legal	Act'l	Legal	Act'l
National Union	16.35	24.82	16.44	23.54
Fourth-Atlantic	15.38	18.02	15.41	17.93
Merchants	15.20	23.71	15.19	21.72
Second	16.32	25.19	16.36	26.51
National Shawmut	15.86	25.78	16.14	24.22
Webster & Atlas	16.65	19.46	18.14	19.78
Boylston	16.00	16.00	15.53	15.32
First	16.45	27.28	17.57	25.41
National Security	19.55	28.00	20.49	28.08
Commercial	16.42	26.88	17.06	25.08
Old Colony Trust	16.89	22.38	16.99	20.09
Aggregate	16.27	24.45	16.59	22.83

Two of the 11 banks are stronger than in previous week in legal reserve and eight in actual reserve. No bank is below the legal reserve requirements of 15 per cent, compared with none below in week before. Average aggregate legal reserve is .32 per cent lower than last week's and actual reserve is 1.62 per cent higher.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Yucatan has ordered 100,000 telegraph poles, costing $600,000, in the United States.

Reduction of 5 cents to 90 cents a barrel in price of light crude oil has been announced by Magnolia Petroleum Company of Texas.

Bethlem Steel Company has offered to assist its employees to purchase homes with little or no capital to start, the steel company financing the individual on easy terms proportionate to his income.

For the 12 months' period ending June 30, exports carried in American bottoms expanded from $284,410,000 to $490,566,000 as compared with the previous year. Exports carried overland by rail to adjoining territory increased by almost the same figure, from $285,349,000 to $484,786,000, or 70 per cent.

President of California Fruit Growers' Exchange says that value of citrus fruit now on the trees in California is $40,000,000, and practically all of it must be carried from coast to coast. In message to President Ripley of the Atchison he urges that refrigerator cars can be kept moving between southern California and New York.

ATCHISON'S TRAFFIC GAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the week ended Aug. 25 last the Atchison railway handled 33,517 cars, compared with 25,168 cars last year and 27,289 two years ago.

BUSINESS WILL CONTINUE GOOD AFTER THE WAR

Bethlehem Steel Corporation's Management Believes, However, That Prices Will Become More Normal After Peace

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation's management believes that general business will continue good in the United States after the war, though prices will become more normal as compared with present high levels.

Bethlehem Steel itself has today more than $300,000,000 of business booked. It expects to fill this enormous volume of orders within two years. This total much overtops previous reports. Undoubtedly earlier anticipations as to net earnings for Bethlehem common, rising to $400 per share per annum, will be considerably bettered. The management, however, prefers at this season of its fiscal and calendar year to postpone any official outline of 1916 profits.

It is said that the construction program as now laid down for the expansion and improvement of the Bethlehem's plant calls for an outlay of $75,000,000. With the difficulties that prevail in getting labor and materials, it is not known just how soon this program can be accomplished, but its completion is hoped for within not much more than three years. Two million dollars a month is now being expended on company construction in Pennsylvania.

From official sources, it is said, it has been decided to keep Bethlehem's present corporate organization intact rather than to unify it further, and that the new corporation recently formed, the Penn-Mary Company, will be used solely as an intermediary in the transfer of the Pennsylvania Steel and the Maryland Steel Company holdings from their former owners to the Bethlehem interests.

The federal naval budget, calling for $312,000,000 of new vessels, is regarded as assuring capacity operations for the Bethlehem's shipbuilding subsidiaries. Bethlehem executives, including President Grace and Vice-President Snyder, recently inspected the Fore River yards, and it has been determined to spend $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 during the next five years in enlarging operations at Quincy.

Within the past four weeks contracts for about $9,000,000 of new merchant tonnage have been closed by Bethlehem's shipbuilding subsidiaries. These are additional to arrangements made by Mr. Schwab for the building of five ocean carriers of ore for company purposes. The $9,000,000 of new merchant tonnage is comprised of six boats, representing a price of approximately $1,500,000 each. Some of the work will go to the Union Iron Works on the Pacific, where 500 men are currently employed.

Bethlehem with its subsidiaries has become one of the country's very largest industrial employers. There are between 40,000 and 45,000 on the payrolls.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 29)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Asheville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock; U. S.
Baltimore—A. Schenthal and William Morris of H. Pretzfelder & Co.; Adams.
Bermuda—E. M. Young of Young Bros.; U. S.
Charleston, S. C.—M. Ellison; U. S.
Chicago—Phil Selzer and Abe Sachs; Essex.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—I. Vasquez; U. S
Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen's; Tour.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—E. S. Chesson; U. S.
El Paso, Tex.—H. Rosenberg; U. S.
Fredericksburg, Va.—M. Wallace; U. S.
Glens Falls, N. Y.—J. Van Vranken; U. S.
Indianapolis—S. Kingsbury of Marot's Dept. Store; Essex.
Memphis—I. and Julius Jiedel of I. Jiedel & Bros.; U. S.
Milwaukee—C. J. Ballman of Schuster Stores; Thorndike.
New York—B. Cohen and S. Robinowitz; U. S.
New York—José Alvarez; U. S
New York—W. P. Smith; U. S.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl Co.; Tour.
Russia—L. E. Matalas; 190 South St.
Sacramento—E. T. Reedy of Weinstock Lubin & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—F. D. Mullen; Avery.
San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
San Francisco—John T. Reedy of The Emporium; Sea Shore.
San Francisco—L. F. Goodman of Goodman & Co.; Avery.
San Francisco—M. Katchinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery.
San Juan, P. R.—J. A. Alvarez; U. S.
Savannah—M. Blumenthal; U. S.
Savannah—M. Foster; U. S.
Schenectady—J. L. and Charles Patton of Patton & Hall; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.
St. Louis—B. Harris; Essex.
St. Louis—L. Rosenvasser; U. S.
St. Louis—Otto Matthews of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—E. Stibbe of Stibbe & Block; Essex.
Ekaterinoder, Russia—L. E. Matalas of C. I. Fotiades; 190 South st.
Rio de Janeiro—Flavio M. Novaes; U. S.
St. Louis—E. M. Leonard of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—United Railways of St. Louis reports for the six months ended June 30, last, these increases in earnings:

	1916	Increase
Gross	$8,211,306	$448,902
Net	1,600,681	399,308
Surplus after charges	407,967	302,848

TOTAL TRADE OF BOSTON PORT FOR YEAR IS LARGER

Largest Gain in Commerce Is Made With England—Falling Off for Month of July

The total trade figures of the port of Boston for the year ended July 31, 1916, amounted to $347,303,047. The toal for the previous year was $260,907,607, the gain over the year ended July 31, 1915, being more than $87,000,000, according to figures compiled by the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

The report adds that the trade of the port for July amounted to $28,000,000, a drop of about $6,000,000 from the figures of the month previous. The largest individual loss was in the imports of wool, the figures for the month of July being $1,471,000, compared with $5,000,000 for the month previous.

Trade with England for the year ended July 31, 1916, increased $21,000,000. With France, the increase amounted to $12,000,000; Scotland, $2,000,000; India, $9,000,000; Australia, $6,000,000; New Zealand, $6,000,000; Egypt, $13,000,000; British South Africa, $6,000,000; China, $3,000,000; Japan, $500,000; Straits Settlements, $700,000; Argentina, $13,000,000; Cuba, $4,000,000; Newfoundland, $500,000.

There was a considerable falling off in the shipment of the principal articles of export for the month. Iron and steel were down nearly $2,000,000, from $4,800,000 to $3,000,000; meats and dairy products over $2,000,000 from $3,100,000 to $800,000, and cotton $800,000 from $1,800,000 to $1,000,000.

Leather, india rubber, manufactures, paper, wood and the unclassified articles all showed losses, which were partially offset in the total by the increases in the shipments of metals, horses and breadstuffs. The shipment of $3,338,734 worth of manufactures of brass to England was the heaviest on record of that article and was $2,000,000 greater than last month. The combined increases in shipments of horses and breadstuffs amounted to another $1,000,000.

Tonnage figures were the heaviest since July, 1915, and more vessels left the port than at any time since the beginning of the war.

The total number of vessels leaving the Boston port for the year ended the last of July was 1151, the tonnage being 1,588,644. This compares with 1121 vessels, having a tonnage of 1,561,090, leaving here the year previous.

CONDITION OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST CROPS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Ideal harvest conditions marked the past week throughout the West. Vice-President Donaldson of Grand Trunk Pacific, completing two weeks' tour of that system on the prairies, says 80 per cent of wheat along the lines is cut. He obtained his information chiefly from grain growers, who are authority for the statement that yield is normal.

Three cars of new wheat arrived at the local exchange Saturday, from Reston, Saskatchewan district, in which rust was said to have blighted many fields. Two grade number three and the other number one.

Secretary McKenzie of Canadian council of agriculture is in Winnipeg. He is not optimistic, and asserts that, although in the more favorable sections there will be a moderately yield of milling wheat, in other districts the crops are the sort that must be threshed by the hour.

ITALY INVADES TIMBER RESERVES

ROME, Italy—Ocean freights on American lumber have increased tenfold since the war began and the Italian government is beginning to make inroads on its own precious reserve stocks of standing timber. There are about 16,000 square miles of forest area in Italy, or one seventh of the total area of the country. Most of the timber wood is found in the Apennine mountains which follow the entire length of Italy, beginning north of Genoa and rising out of the fertile plains of Piedmont.

The wood is being used by the government in large quantities for the construction of soldiers barracks at the front, for strengthening trenches, for railroad and foot or wagon bridges along the countless new roads built at the front, as a part of the army's transportation system. Much of this lumber is carried piece by piece far above the timber line of the mountains where the soldiers are fighting on barren glaciers.

This will eventually mean a great demand for American lumber.

IMPERIAL OIL'S DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Imperial Oil Company dividend of $4 a share is the same as paid in February last. It evidently establishes a rate of $8 annually. Outstanding capitalization of $11,000,000 was increased to $22,000,000 by payment of a 100 per cent stock dividend in December, 1915. Rate on old stock was $12 a share per annum. Imperial Company is the Canadian subsidiary of the Standard Oil of New Jersey.

EXCHANGE HOLIDAY SOUGHT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A petition is being circulated on the floor of the stock exchange requesting the governors to close the exchange on Saturday, Sept. 2, making a triple Labor day holiday.

YEAR'S REPORT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.

Good Increase in Total Surplus—Profits From Munitions Manufacture Applied as Offset Against Patriotic Contributions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Canadian Pacific Railway Company has issued its report for year ended June 30, 1916. Income account was published Aug. 16 and showed a surplus after 7 per cent dividends of $15,444,158, not including special income account.

Special income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915	1914
Divs, int, etc received	$9,940,935	$10,969,332	$8,587,870
Divs paid	7,800,000	7,800,000	6,900,000
Surplus	2,140,935	3,169,332	1,687,870
Prev surp	8,216,144	5,046,812	3,358,942
Total surp	10,357,079	8,216,144	5,046,812

The earnings and expenses, in detail, and principal traffic statistics compare as follows:

Gross earnings—	1916	1915
Passenger	$24,690,652	$24,044,283
Freight	89,654,405	60,737,737
Mail and exp	15,136,828	14,083,190
Total	129,481,885	98,865,210
Operating expenses—		
Maint way	14,671,791	11,400,530
Maint equip	16,605,956	11,307,965
Traffic exp	2,798,699	2,990,164
Transp exp	38,915,382	32,083,170
P and sp cars	900,441	1,111,153
Steamers	829,812	1,051,781
Com telegr	1,339,161	1,382,507
General exp	4,014,754	3,963,203
General exp	4,014,754	3,963,203
Total	80,255,965	65,290,582
Traffic statistics—		
Miles oper	12,904	12,917
Rev pas car	13,727,219	13,086,064
Pass 1 mile	*1,247,118	1,155,371
Rate per pas 1 mile	1.96c	2.05c
Tons frt car	29,276,872	21,490,596
Tons 1 mile	*13,822,591	7,734,433
Rate per ton per mile	0.641c	0.773c
Tons per car mile	22.90	19.13

*000 omitted.

The sales of agricultural land during the fiscal year totaled 390,715 acres, from which was realized $6,126,108, an average of $15.68 an acre. Included in this acreage were 8046 acres of irrigated land, which brought $54.67 an acre, making the average price for the balance $14.86 an acre.

At the stockholders meeting next October approval will be asked for an agreement between the New York Central, Michigan Central, Canada Southern, Canadian Pacific and Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo railway companies, which provides for interchange of traffic over the last named company's lines and also the issuance by it of $10,000,000 5 per cent first mortgage consolidated bonds to be guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the companies jointly and severally.

Because of the extraordinary conditions set up by the war, President Shaughnessy says that the directors decided that it would be advisable to postpone the effective date of the agreement entered into between the Canadian Pacific and Allan Steamship Company and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., authorized a year ago. This agreement provided for the acquisition of the stock of the Allan line. Another agreement was made between the Canadian Pacific railway and the Ocean Services, under which the vessels of both fleets are operated by that company as managers and agents.

In view of possible changes in the conditions relating to ocean traffic, President Shaughnessy says that "the Canadian Pacific railway directors think it may be advisable to arrange a somewhat different plan for the operations of the steamship lines." Accordingly, a resolution will be submitted at the forthcoming stockholders' meeting granting authority to the directors to carry out the transaction with the Ocean Services, or some other company organized for that purpose, of which the Canadian Pacific railway would have full ownership and control.

The president explains that the revenue from the steamships given in a special income statement is exclusive of an amount transferred to the reserve account to cover the cost of replacing ships sold or destroyed, and of a sum sufficient to meet any tax on excess profits that may be ultimately payable.

The directors appropriated $3,749,474 in the calendar year for expenditure on capital account. Of this amount $1,055,000 was required for the Connaught tunnel in the Selkirk mountains and the balance for miscellaneous improvement work.

The profits resulting from the manufacture, in the company's shops, of munitions of war have not been taken into the operating revenue, but have been applied as an offset against contributions to patriotic and relief funds and other expenditures directly due to the war and not properly chargeable to working expenses.

The important falling-off in the revenue per ton mile for the carrying of freight traffic from 76c. in 1915 to 64c. in 1916 was due largely to the abnormal increase in the tonnage of grain handled at the very low rates that applied to that commodity. The reduction in many tariff rates in western Canada had considerable influence also.

The general balance sheet as of June 30 showed working assets of $69,738,327, of which $41,581,681 was represented by cash.

CRANBERRY CROP OUTLOOK

On account of excessive rainfall the Cape Cod cranberry harvest, it is estimatad, will fall 5 per cent to 10 per cent below last year's crop, which was a comparatively short one.

GOOD HEADWAY IS MADE BY PACIFIC MAIL

Comfortable Surplus Reported by Company for Six Months—Total Net Revenue Larger

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company had a surplus of $1,476,051 on June 30, according to the first semi-annual statement of the company. For the half year ended with June the company's net (exclusive of the trans-Pacific line) amounted to $479,288, an increase of $376,351 over the corresponding period of last year. Net for the year ended June 30 was $635,126, a gain of $416,097.

No dividends were paid on the preferred until this month, so that no account need actually be taken of requirements of preferred out of the $35,125 net. As a matter of fact the common cannot share in dividends until a sum equivalent to three times the annual requirements on preferred is laid aside. It requires $119,000 to pay preferred dividends for a year and an additional $357,000 for reserve fund, making $476,000 ahead of the common. It appears, therefore, that this full requirement ahead of the common was met out of 12 months' operation and balance of 78 cents a share remained for the common after such reduction.

Out of the net of $635,125 a total of $479,288 was earned in the last six months ended June 30. Returns for those six months were very good. These earnings were wholly from coast service. Trans-Pacific service went into effect last Sunday, and from now on earnings of combined coast and trans-Pacific earnings will begin to show. The net figures, moreover, account for a depreciation charge of $549,609, additional to the usual depreciation and which amounts to a kind of reserve fund for future contingencies.

Pacific Mail has issued the following report for six and 12 months ended June 30:

Six months—	1916	Increase
Gross revenue	$803,865	$20,214
Exp, dep, etc	608,596	*87,744
Net revenue	195,269	107,958
Rev from ships chartered to others	272,890	272,890
Miscellaneous revenue	11,194	*4,497
†Total net revenue	479,288	376,351
Twelve months—		
Gross revenue	1,530,531	*161,319
Exp, dep, etc	1,226,740	*277,445
Net revenue	303,791	116,126
Rev from ships chartered to others	311,547	311,547
Misc rev	19,787	*10,676
†Total net rev	‡635,126	416,907

*Decrease. †Excluding Trans-Pacic line. ‡Equal to $2.24 per share earned on 230,000 shares common stock (par $5) if 7% is allowed for the preferred.

MISSOURI ZINC MARKET PRICES WELL MAINTAINED

JOPLIN, Mo.—It was with difficulty that the market for zinc ores was maintained from $50 to $70 base for 60 per cent zinc last week. The market showed weakness especially on low and medium grades, and the fact that their base range remained as high as it did was due to the strength exhibited for first grade ores.

Calamine ores also show some greater strength than had been displayed for several weeks, the price ranging from $35 to $50 per ton for 40 per cent zinc.

The lead market shows no change, $65 being the ruling price for 60 per cent grades.

On account of the continued drought, there are further additions to the idle list of properties, and the output shows additional curtailment. Operators are meeting with some assistance in the way of lower prices for certain classes of supplies. This is not important enough yet to warrant the starting of operations at many of the larger sheet ground plants.

The curtailment of production has not greatly affected any of the Boston-owned properties. The National Zinc & Lead Company continues to operate all of its mills with the exception of the Googie Mill. The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company has not reduced its operations to any great extent, except on the Davy Hill where there has been slight curtailment.

RUMANIA AS A WHEAT PRODUCER

Entrance of Rumania into the world war was considered as chief factor in causing the freak in wheat on the Chicago Board Monday.

The past few years Germany has been fortunate in obtaining the surplus wheat from Rumania but the recent declaration of war shuts off this surplus from the central powers and it becomes available for the Allies.

The following table shows the production in bushels for the past three years of wheat, corn and oats in Rumania:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
1915	90,000,000	108,000,000	30,125,000
1914	45,000,000	102,000,000	24,000,000
1913	82,000,000	118,000,000	35,000,000

SOUTH AMERICAN STOCKS

(Reported by Renakorf, Lyon & Co., New York)

	Actual London	*Equivalent
Central Argentine	81½	$389
Buenos Aires & Pacific	48	229
Buenos Aires & Gt. Southern	87½	417
Buenos Aires Western	89½	427
Cordoba Central	14½	69

*Par value £100.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS

Certificates to Do Business Given by Massachusetts Commissioner to Companies Engaging in Wide Variety of Enterprises

Certificates of incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new Massachusetts corporations:

Carruth Bowling Alleys, Inc., Boston—George F. Chandler, Nicholas J. Waters, Chester B. Carruth; $20,000.
The Copley Amusement Company, Boston—James F. Bailey, James F. Little, Herbert W. Pattee; $100,000.
The Buchholz Company, Springfield—Herman H. Buchholz, Oscar H. Buchholz, Robert J. Brinker; advertising; $150,000.
The Unit Construction Company, Haverhill—Willard N. Sheilds, Grace N. Sheilds, Elliott G. Austin; $10,000.
Motor Industry Appliance Company, Springfield—Frank W. Arthur, Anton C. Schmeiser, Benjamin F. Arthur, Ralph S. Miles; $50,000.
Anthony-Pilling Corporation, Boston—Frank P. Anthony, Frank W. Pilling, Alice G. Anthony, Florence Pilling; automobiles; $15,000.
Automatic Wood Heeling Machinery Company, Lynn—Joseph G. Redshaw, George G. Perkins, John G. Pool, Frank E. Longby; $25,000.
Smith & McCarthy, Inc., Pittsfield—Andrew W. Smith, Martin C. McCarthy, Nora F. Cunningham; automobiles; $10,000.
Master Producers Photo Play Company, Boston—Albert A. Ginsberg, Joseph Guttentag, Luke C. MacGuinness; $25,000.
Commonwealth Leather Company, Boston—Kenneth H. Hedden, George A. Richardson, J. Frank Hughes; $25,000.
Independent Furniture & Piano Company, Worcester—Jacob Weihrauch, Samuel Grace, Max J. Rosenberg; $25,000.
Hubbard & Leonard Company, Springfield—Walter P. Hubbard, G. Marston Leonard, Olen E. Loty, Frederic W. Fuller, F. Tracy Brand; real estate; $200,000.
M. H. Bernstein Company, Boston—Samuel Bernstein, Rose Bernstein, David Bernstein; steamship and railroad tickets; $25,000.
American Candy Corporation, Cambridge—Frank Tenney, Isabelle A. Tenney, Solomon A. G. Cox; $50,000.
Chocolate Refiners, Inc., Mansfield—Merrill Griswold, Robert H. Holt, Warren Motley; $50,000.

VACATION WEEK OF THE COTTON MILLS

This is vacation week among New England cotton mills outside of New Bedford and Fall River. There are more than 18,000,000 cotton mill spindles in New England of which 11,000,000 are outside of New Bedford and Fall River. During all of this week and until Tuesday morning following Labor day the majority of these 11,000,000 spindles will be idle. Probably 70 per cent would not be too high a percentage. This shut-down during the week of Labor day has grown into an annual custom which is gathering increasing emphasis. This shut-down is the easiest way of meeting the desire of labor for a vacation. It is the only practical manner in which cotton mills can grant vacations.

ARGENTINE TRADE FOR SIX MONTHS

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—In first six months of the year in thousands of pesos gold Argentine imports were 104,966, an increase of 4838; exports 246,057, a decrease of 84,428. United States ranks second after Great Britain in both imports and exports, amounting for former to 28,439, an increase of 9185, and the latter 54,301, an increase of 11,551.

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK'S YEAR

Bangor & Aroostook road reports for the fiscal year to June 30 a total net income of $240,608, or 6.98 per cent on the stock.

Comparative results are:

	1916	1915
Oper revenue	$3,748,004	$3,747,973
Oper expenses	2,347,471	2,340,960
Oper ratio	62.46%	62.44%
Net op revenue	1,400,533	1,407,013
Outs op, def	10,735	4,759
Total net revenue	1,389,798	1,402,254
Other income	256,067	202,307
Total net income	1,645,865	1,605,561
Taxes & charges	1,405,256	1,379,071
Net corp income	240,608	226,490
Dividends	*103,458	*103,458
Balance	137,150	123,032

*3%.

Additional compensation in the form of a bonus amounting to 4 per cent of the fiscal year's wages was paid June 20, and was included in the expenses for the month of June. Hay and potato crops in the road's territory are excellent, the outlook being far better than last year.

MERCANTILE MARINE EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Detailed record of earnings of International Mercantile Marine Company for the past seven months has been as follows:

January	$4,325,000	June	$6,929,000
February	4,007,000	July	4,773,000
March	5,192,000	Total	38,464,000
April	5,727,000	*War tax	12,821,000
May	7,311,000	Balance	25,643,000

*Estimated.

Estimate of $25,643,000 net for seven months is at the rate of $43,992,000 for 12 months of 1916, or $85 a share on $51,725,000 preferred outstanding.

New England Power Co.
1st Mortgage 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1951
COPLEY-McGARAGLE & CO
30 State Street Boston, Mass.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

DAVIS DEFEATS ARMSTRONG IN OPENING ROUND

National Clay Court Lawn Tennis Singles Champion of United States Wins in All-Comers at Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS, L. I.—W. E. Davis of San Francisco, singles clay court champion of the United States, and with G. M. Church, eastern double champion, won the feature match of the first round singles played this morning in the annual championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, by defeating J. J. Armstrong of Philadelphia, former western intercollegiate singles and national intercollegiate doubles champion, three sets to one, 8—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1.

The first sets of the match saw some remarkably fast tennis. Davis smashed the ball to all corners of his opponent's court. Armstrong used his famous cut stroke and did some brilliant placing, especially in the third set; but Davis showed better staying powers and took the fourth set easily.

There were a number of defaults recorded in the first round. Walter Roberts of the Hartford Golf Club defaulted to A. E. Copeland of the Rutherford Lawn Tennis Club; George McKearin of the Hoosick Falls C. C. to H. D. Harvey of the West Side Tennis Club; J. C. Neely, Jr., of the Western Lawn Tennis Association to E. R. McCormick of the Pacific Coast Tennis Association, and David McClure of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association to R. M. Kirkland of the Elizabeth Tennis and Country Club.

A match which drew quite a gallery was that between W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia, national singles champion of 1906, and Hachishiro Mikami, one of the Japanese players. Clothier showed good tennis and won in straight sets, 6—2; 6—2; 6—1.

C. S. Garland, Jr., of the Pittsburgh A. A., Yale interscholastic champion, defaulted in the all-comers singles to J. W. Anderson of the Kings County T. C., preferring to save himself for the national interscholastic section of play.

A S. Cragin of the West Side Tennis Club defeated R. S. Maynard, the Williams College New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association singles and doubles champion, in straight sets. R. C. Baggs of the West Side club also won his first-round match in straight sets at the expense of B. W. Stair of the New York L. T. C. C. G. Burrows of the Kings County T. C. was another straight-set winner. The summary:

ALL-COMERS SINGLES
First Round

W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated J. J. Armstrong, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1.

A. E. Copeland, Rutherford L. T. C., defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford G. C., by default.

H. D. Harvey, West Side T. C., defeated George McKearin, Hoosick Falls C. C., by default.

E. R. McCormick, Pacific States T. A., defeated J. C. Neely, Jr., Western L. T. A., by default.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth T. and C. C., defeated David McClure, Southern L. T. A., by default.

E. F Thomas, Jr., Ridgewood C. C., defeated A. D. Sweet, Longwood C. C., by default.

R. C. Baggs, West Side T. C., defeated B. W. Stair, New York L. T. C., 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

W. J. Clothier, Merion C. C., defeated Hachishiro Mikami, Japan, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York L. T. C., defeated J. T. Allen, Kings County T. C., 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

L. G. French, Montclair A. C., defeated G. V. Peak, Jr., Dallas L. T. A., 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Philip Vandeventer, Princeton T. A., defeated C. S. Rogers, Merion C. C., 4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

E. H. Binzen, New York L. T. C., defeated George King, C. T. C. of Westchester, 1—6, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

J. W. Anderson, Kings County T. C., defeated C. S. Garland, Jr., Pittsburgh A. A., by default.

Dr. H. R. Mixwell, Wee Burn G. C., defeated Louis Oshman, New York P. P. A., 6—2, 6—1, 6—3.

R. A. Cook, Meadow Club, defeated W. P. Burden, Newport L. T. C., by default.

Roland von Maur, Scranton T. C., defeated F. A. Fall, Colonial Heights T. C., by default.

F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle T. C., defeated A. H. Coffey, Jr., Princeton University, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Irving Ricker, Seabright L. T. and C. C., defeated B. M. Phillips, Woodmere Club, 8—10, 6—3, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2.

H. S. Parker, Rockway H. C., defeated P. W. Gibbons, Cynwyd Club, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

R. D. Little, West Side T. C., defeated L. W. Knox, Glen Ridge T. C., 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

C. A. Major, West Side T. C., defeated Dr. B. F. Drake, New Rochelle T. C., 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

N. W. Niles, Longwood C. C., defeated H. C. Harrison, Montclair A. C., 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.

E. P. Larned, C. C. of Westchester, defeated Donald McCord, Seabright L. T. and C. C., 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

B. S. Prentice, West Side T. C., defeated C. D. Jones, Point Judith C. C., 6—2, 5—7, 6—0, 9—7.

T. R. Pell, West Side T. C., defeated E. W. Peaslee, West Side T. C., 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

A. W. MacPherson, Russian L. T. A., defeated F. C. Inman, West Side T. C., 10—8, 6—2, 6—0.

Four of the 64 singles matches in the first round were played Monday in order that the doubles teams in the championship match might have today to devote entirely to the contest for the doubles title.

In the single matches W. M. Johnston defeated Howard Notman of Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0; C. J. Griffin defeated F. C. Baggs of New York, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2; M. E. McLoughlin, national champion in 1912 and 1913, defeated R. B. McClave of Scranton, Pa., 6—0, 6—1, 6—2, and E. H. Whitney of New York defeated Ward Dawson, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor
Ward Dawson, one of the challenging doubles tennis players

In these matches the winners had an easy time, and, with the exception of Dawson, all the Pacific coast stars took the opportunity to practice strokes at the expense of the players who were drawn against them in singles. Chief interest centered in the play of McLoughlin, it being his first tournament play of importance in the East this season. While he was not obliged to exert himself at any time, he occasionally unlimbered one of his famous services or terrific volley smashes.

None of the single entrants practiced during the day except the Japanese star, Ichiya Kumagae, and Dean Mathey. Late in the afternoon this pair took the courts and indulged in several close practice sets in which no scores were kept. The summary:

ALL-COMERS SINGLES
FIRST ROUND

E. H. Whitney, New York, defeated Ward Dawson, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

M. E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, defeated R. B. McClave, Scranton, 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, defeated F. C. Baggs, New York, 8—6, 6—0, 6—2.

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Howard Notman, Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

MAJOR LEAGUE BALL CLUBS TO DRAFT FIVE DAYS

CINCINNATI, O.—The national commission served notice Monday on all major league baseball clubs that all clubs whose roster includes 35 or more players on Sept. 15 will not be permitted to file a draft for this season.

The announcement also reminds the clubs that the major league drafting season begins on Sept. 15 and closes on Sept. 20. The hour and place of the commission's meeting for the opening and awarding of selections of players through the draft will be announced later.

It also was learned semi-officially that the meeting would be open this year and the drafts announced publicly. This will be the first time in the last three seasons that this has been done. During the last two years of the Federal league the drafts were kept secret until the player had signed a contract.

CENTRAL WEST NAMES 15 MEN

CHICAGO, Ill.—E. C. Brown, local representative of the Amateur Athletic Union, announced Monday the selection of 15 of the 20 athletes who will represent the middle West in the national track and field meet at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8-9.

Those from the Chicago Athletic Association are J. G. Loomis, A. E. Ward, Earl Eby, Frank Loomis, Sherman Landers, H. A. Pogue, and J. Benson. From the Illinois Athletic Club are Iven Meyers, A. W. Miller, D. J. Ahearn, and M. E. Shanahan. Others are Joie Ray, unattached; Robert Simpson, University of Missouri, and A. H. Mucks, University of Wisconsin.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE
Jacksonville 3, Macon 6.
Columbia 4, Charleston 2.
Augusta 6, Columbus 0.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE
Durham 2, Greenboro 0.
Asheville 12, Winston-Salem 11.
Asheville 6, Winston-Salem 5.

THREE NEW YORK PLAYERS GO TO CHICAGO TODAY

CHICAGO, Ill. — Ex-Capt. Larry Doyle, W. Hunter and Merwin Jacobson, the three members of the New York Giants who were traded Monday evening for Heine Zimmerman, third baseman of the Chicago Cubs, are expected to arrive in this city today in time to take their places in the Chicago lineup this afternoon when the Cubs face the Philadelphia champions in the second game of their series.

This is one of the biggest trades that has been made in major league baseball circles this year as it involves two of the best players in the organization. Zimmerman has been sought after by at least four clubs in the National league and it was expected that Boston, Brooklyn or Philadelphia would secure him. The offers made by those clubs were not, however, satisfactory to Manager J. B. Tinker and President C. H. Weeghman of the Chicago team.

It is expected that Zimmerman will play second base for the New York team and he is due to report to that club at Cincinnati today. Doyle will probably be placed at second base in the Chicago lineup at once, with Hunter being held as a utility infielder and Jacobson as a utility outfielder.

Doyle has been a member of the New York team nearly 12 years, as he reported to Manager McGraw from the Springfield, Ill., team in the fall of 1904. He is a good batsman, although his average this year is about .261, and he is a fair second baseman.

Zimmerman is one of the best players in the National league, being a brilliant fielder and a very strong batsman. His batting average at the present time is about .291.

GUARDIA WINS THE OCEAN RACE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—C. A. Marsland's Guardia has been adjudged winner of first prize in the 203-mile ocean race around Long Island under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which ended Sunday night. The Guardia finished in 47h. 55m. and the corrected time was 36h. 9m. The Tieute II. was second and the Mignon third.

Walter Bowers' Pontiac, which finished first, lost the major prize on account of a sustained protest. She received a special award, however. The Pontiac's elapsed time was 35m. 35m. 30s., and the corrected time was 31h. 19m. 30s.

KELLEHER REPORTS TO BROOKLYN

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—John Kelleher, the shortstop from the Denver club, reported to the Brooklyn Nationals Monday, and practiced with the team before the game. He looks like a real ballplayer and moved around the diamond nicely. John Daubert has been placed on the disability list, and Kelleher is eligible to get into the game whenever he is needed.

ST. LOUIS BUYS TWO PLAYERS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Announcement was made Monday that the St. Louis Nationals had bought Pitcher Neibaus and Third Baseman Smith from the St. Paul American Association team.

NEW ENGLAND TO HAVE BIG TEAM AT NEWARK MEET

Twenty-Two Athletes Named to Compete in National A. A. U. Track and Field Games

Twenty-two athletes have been named to represent the New England A. A. A. U. in the national senior and junior track and field championship meet of 1916 which is to take place at Newark, N. J., Sept. 8 and 9. This is one of the largest squads that has ever represented New England in such meets, and was named Monday by the championship committee.

Of the men selected there were only two who did not compete in the New England championship meet at Technology field last Saturday. These two exceptions were H. T. Worthington of the Boston Athletic Association for the senior broad jump and R. A. Shepard of the Irish-American A. A. for the senior shotput.

Two athletes who appeared to be worthy of going to the big meets were not named by the committee. They are J. W. Ryan of the Boston Athletic Association, the five-mile runner, and C. W. Loomis, also of the B. A. A., a sprinter. Those selected follow:

Juniors—100 yards, J. L. Foley, B. A. A.; 220 yards, J. L. Foley, B. A. A., and A. B. Reed, Gladiator A. A.; 440 yards, J. Greene, B. A. A.; mile run, A. D. Colby, B. A. A.; five miles, H. E. Weeks, I.-A. A. A.; broad jump, C. Arbeene, I.-A. A. A.; hop, step and jump, H. B. Foye, I.-A. A. A.; high jump, Walter Whalen, B. A. A., and G. A. Pelletier, I.-A. A. A.; hammer, J. T. Murphy, B. A. A.; pole vault, R. W. Harwood, B. A. A.

Seniors—100 and 220 yards, J. L. Foley, B. A. A.; 440 yards, T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.; 880 yards, J. T. Higgins, unattached; mile run, A. D. Colby, B. A. A.; five miles, H. E. Weeks, I.-A. A. A.; high hurdles, W. A. Savage, B. A. A.; low hurdles, W. A. Savage and W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; 440-yard hurdles, W. H. Meanix, B. A. A.; shot, J. C. Lawlor, unattached, and R. A. Shepard, I.-A. A. A.; discus, W. J. Lynch and R. A. Shepard, I.-A. A. A.; pole vault, W. J. Lynch, I.-A. A. A.; pole vault, M. S. Wright and R. W. Harwood, B. A. A.; high jump, H. A. Barwise and Walter Whalen, B. A. A., and G. A. Pelletier, I.-A. A. A.; hop, step and jump; J. F. McLoughlin, B. A. A.; broad jump, H. T. Worthington, B. A. A., and C. Arbeene, I.-A. A. A.

COMMONWEALTH GOLF SEPT. 1 AND 2

The Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, will hold its annual open tournament, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Golf Association, Friday, Sept. 1, and Saturday, Sept. 2.

Play will be 18 holes at handicap medal play with one gross prize and first and second net prizes. There will also be special prizes for any gross scores of par or better. Post entries will be allowed and players may play either day.

Practice rounds are permitted on Wednesday and Thursday preceding, to those whose entries have been received.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Brooklyn	70	44	.617	.537
Boston	66	44	.600	.526
Philadelphia	66	48	.579	561
New York	54	58	.482	.474
Pittsburgh	53	61	.465	.471
St. Louis	55	65	.458	.483
Chicago	53	67	.442	.496
Cincinnati	46	76	.377	.454

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Pittsburgh 5, Boston 1.
Boston 8, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 4, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 5, New York 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

BOSTON DIVIDED DOUBLE-HEADER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Boston Braves and Pittsburgh Nationals divided their double-header here yesterday, Pittsburgh winning the first game 5 to 1, while Boston won the second 8 to 2 in seven innings. Mamaux pitched for the winners in the first game and was very effective holding Boston to seven scattered hits. Allen pitched for the Braves in the second contest and held Pittsburgh to six hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	x	5	15	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	1

Batteries, Mamaux and Fischer; Rudolph, Nehf nad Blackburn, Tragesser, Gowdy. Umpires, Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R.	H.	E.
Boston	0	2	2	3	0	0	1	8	9	2
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	3

Batteries, Allen and Tragesser; Kantlehner, Carpenter and Schmidt. Umpires, Klem and Emslie. Time, 1h. 52m.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1916	P. C. 1915
Boston	70	49	.588	.667
Detroit	67	56	.545	.645
Chicago	67	56	.545	.605
New York	65	56	.537	.482
St. Louis	66	57	.537	.386
Cleveland	66	58	.532	.381
Washington	58	61	.488	.517
Philadelphia	26	92	.221	.310

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Washington 2, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 2.
Nashville 3, Memphis 2.
Birmingham 8, Mobile 3.
Mobile 4, Birmingham 0.
Little Rock 5, Chattanooga 4.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 1.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
Scranton 4, Binghamton 2.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Elmira 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE
St. Joseph 5, Wichita 2.

ARTISTS RIFLES PLAY IN THREE CRICKET MATCHES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON, England—The Artists Rifles turned out three cricket teams in one day recently to meet teams representing the Public Schools, the Scots Guards, and Hampstead. Of the three games the Rifles won the contest with the Guards, but the other two were left drawn.

The match with the Schools was played at the Oval, and the Schools only just failed to win. Set to make 250 in an hour and 40 minutes, they had reached within 22 of the total for the loss of only two wickets, when stumps were drawn. For the Rifles, Cadet Baines scored 76 and 40 in his two innings, while Cadet Pepper knocked up 100 not out. In the second innings on the Schools side the best score was obtained by C. S. Colman with 102. The following are the scores:

ARTISTS RIFLES

	1st inn.		2d inn.
Cadet Sparrow, c Davies, b Jackson	47	c Hamatsinhji, b Saint	9
Cadet Pepper, run out	12	not out	100
Cadet Baines, c Hamatsinhji, b Davies	76	c Calman, b Saint	40
Cadet Hooker, c Davies, b Jackson	2		
Sec. Lieut. Wheeler, b O'Brien	1		
C. M. S. Elis, run out	27		
Lance-Corp. Swainson, c Tatum, b O'Brien	51	c Jackson, b Saint	22
Lance-Corp. Harper, c Jackson, b Saint	20	not out	27
Cadet Pye, not out	23		
Cadet Jennings did not bat	0	st Hamatsinhji, b O'Brien	0
Cadet Cuttle did not bat	0	c O'Brien, b Chester	3
Extras	20	Extras	16
*Total (8 wkts)	279	*Total (5 wkts)	222

*Innings declared closed.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

	1st inn.		2d inn.
J. A. S. Jackson, Cheltenham, c Hooker, b Jennings	45	not out	86
K. S. Hamatsinhji, Malvern, c Jennings, b Cuttle	1	c sub, b Hooker	38
C. S. Colman, Wellingborough, b Hooker	102	b Wheeler	47
R. E. O'Brien, Bradfield, b Hooker	1		
R. E. C. Goff, Lancing, c Wheeler, b Jennings	20	not out	47
W. Tatam, Lancing, b Wheeler	23		
R. D. Latham, Wellington, l b w, b Hooker	6		
H. H. Saint, Merchant Taylors, b Jennings	2		
K. W. Symons, Bedford, c Pye, b Jennings	21		
C. K. Davies, Bedford, b Hooker	8		
R. H. V. Chester, Merchant Taylors, not out	8		
Extras	23	Extras	10
Total	252	Total (2 wkts)	228

The game with the Scots Guards was played at Lords, the Artists winning easily by an innings and 111 runs. For the Artists E. C. Kirk took five wickets for 48, and G. G. Dumbleton took three wickets for nine runs. Following on the Guardsmen were put out for 70. F. G. Wailes and G. G. Dumbleton both bowled with success, Wailes occounting for half the side for 23, while Dumbleton secured four for 24. Full score:

ARTISTS RIFLES

Sergt. D. J. Knight, b Midgley	112
Cadet A. Hartley, l b w, b Midgley	17
Q. M. S. Glibbery, run out	49
Cadet H. C. Grenside, b Thomas	5
Sergt. Thorpe, b Thomas	40
Cadet G. G. Dumbelton, b Midgley	4
Cadet E. C. Kirk, b Nettleton	13
Cadet F. W. R. Greenhill, b Thomas	5
Cadet F. G. Wailes, b Thomas	0
Lieut. H. Lubbock, b Nettleton	30
Cadet P. C. Ford, not out	4
Extras	24
Total	303

SCOTS GUARDS

	1st inn.		2d inn.
Private Nettleton, b Kirk	9	b Wailes	18
Private Samson, b Kirk	0	b Dumbleton	2
Lieut. H. Philipson, b Kirk	15	c Glibbery, b Dumbleton	3
Private Thomas, c and b Kirk	4	c Lubbock, b Dumbleton	1
Capt. Lord Carnegie, c Lubbock, b Wailes	1	b Dumbleton	1
Lieut. Hon. R. Cole, D. S. O., l b w, b Dumbleton	42	absent	0
Sergt. Pennington, b Kirk	0	c Knight, b Wailes	2
Corp. Dobson, c Thorpe, b Ford	27	b Wailes	5
Sergt. Moore, b Dumbleton	4	c and b Wailes	13
Private Bamlett, b Dumbleton	2	not out	6
Private Midgley, not out	4	b Wailes	16
Extras	14	Extra	1
Total	122	Total	70

At Hampstead the Artists scored 183 to which the local team replied with 146 for eight wickets. For the former the highest score fell to Corporal Dawkins with 99. For Hampstead J. R. Hance obtained 55.

BYFORD WINS STATE TITLE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—H. T. Byford of Chicago won the Wisconsin state lawn tennis championship in the singles Monday by defeating A. B. Weller of Milwaukee, 7—9, 3—6, 6—0, 6—0, 7—5. This is the third time Byford has captured the championship.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE
Petersburg 9, Norfolk 1.
Portsmouth 4, Rocky Mount 3.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION
Tulsa 7, Muskogee 5.
Ft. Smith 2, Sherman 1.
Denison 2, Paris 1.

NEW COACHES IN THE CONFERENCE ADD TO INTEREST

Four of the "Big Nine" Universities Have Placed Their Football Future in the Hands of New Men This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As the days rapidly approach for the opening of football practice in the Western Conference, attention begins to center afresh on the conference gridiron championship. A survey of the field in the Big Nine points to an unusually interesting season. The advent of four new coaches, such well known figures as Dr. Paul Withington of Harvard, E. O. Stiehm from Nebraska, Howard Jones of Yale and C. A. O'Donnell of Everett high school, Boston, adds a new flavor of style and element of importance to play of 1916.

The championship situation, summed up at an early date, is this: Minnesota and Illinois again are the favorites, Chicago will be stronger than last year and possibly an equal contender, and Wisconsin under Dr. Paul Withington is an unknown quantity. In the second division Purdue is expected to put forth a very strong team and Indiana, under Stiehm, it is anticipated, will at least utilize to advantage its excellent material.

What Jones will be able to do at Iowa is as much unknown as Withington's prospects at Wisconsin, but not as important. Coach Wilce is hoping for another season as eventful as the last, when Ohio State held Illinois to a tie. He may and he may not get it. Northwestern, with the excellent J. L. Driscoll '18 as captain, is looking forward to better things.

On the face of the advance prospects the coming campaign appears a memorable one because of the strength of three and probably four of the leaders and the appearance of new styles of play with the new coaches.

Between Minnesota and Illinois opinion in this city gives the preference to the former and caps it with the fact that the clash between the rivals takes place this year at Minneapolis. The difficulty of downing Minnesota on its own field is traditional. Like last year, this season sees the important contest coming early. It takes place on Nov. 4. Thus again there is a possibility of an early decision in the race.

The Illini, however, say that they will have a better team than last year. It is reported that Coach Zuppke is counting on filling the places of Pogue and Clark with J. S. Klein '18 and another fast youth named Sterneman. He has back E. T. Rundquist, his fullback, and at quarter and captain the versatile F. B. Macomber '17. The line will be powerful. It looks as if the Illini would come forth with another edition of their dashing open field style to contest Minnesota's more compact drive.

Spring practice at Minneapolis is said to have been very satisfactory and the team is reported to have lost few of its strong members of 1915. The addition of a star tackle named Hamilton is noised hereabouts.

Chicago presents an interesting development over last season when it struggled so hard to establish a wall in front of its jackrabbit backfield. This year it will have the line it longed for in 1915. Though the squad has lost 10 of its 20 men, new material promises to build a heavy and capable front rank behind which the same light and speedy backs can operate. The vacancy left by the graduation of P. S. Russell, last year's captain and quarter, may be filled by Percy Graham, noted high school athlete from University high school. As usual, the Maroons will have to bear the brunt of the attack of smaller elevens. The Chicago game is the turning point in the Indiana and Purdue seasons. It has both Illinois and Wisconsin games away from home.

Wisconsin, as remarked before, is an unknown quantity. What Dr. Withington and eastern coaching methods can accomplish in the heart of the "Big Nine" is awaited here with great interest. The Harvard man will be assisted by E. W. Soucy, the Harvard end of 1915, T. E. Jones, the track coach who lends a hand at football, and Howard Buck, captain of the 1915 eleven. The Cardinal has a big coaching staff and the climax of its season is the Chicago game at Madison, Oct. 28.

Indiana will make an accounting on the season on Oct. 14 when the eleven meets Chicago. Coach Stiehm had great material at Nebraska and made excellent use of it, developing a most formidable team. Comment of the coaches on Indiana is that it has always had good material, but has not developed it.

Purdue is foreseen as a strong and difficult team this year. Much is expected of the coaching of O'Donnell. Northwestern has a first-class captain and other good men and it is thought will do well.

SPOKANE WINS PENNANT

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane has already won the Northwestern league baseball pennant, it was announced Monday, by winning Sunday from Tacoma. Should Spokane lose all remaining games its percentage would be .567 as against .563 for Butte if the Montanans win their nine games. The other teams have ceased to be championship contenders.

SECOND RACE IN MANHASSET CUP SERIES IS TODAY

Ahmeek of the Quincy, Mass., Yacht Club Wins the Opening Race—Nahma in Third Place

STANDING OF THE YACHTS

Yacht and Club	Points
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C.	14
Wasaka II., South Boston Y. C.	12
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C.	12
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C.	11
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C.	10
Nutmeg III., Boston Y. C.	9
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C.	8
Anita, New Rochelle Y. C.	7
Hayseed IV., Gloucester Y. C.	0
Bernice, Manchester Y. C.	0
Ellen, Eastern Y. C.	0
Sayonara, Portland Y. C.	0
Stranger, Hingham Y. C.	0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second race of the series for the Manhasset bay challenge cup will be held this afternoon under the auspices of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and another close contest is predicted following the showing made by the yachts which started in the first of the races Monday and which was won by the Ahmeek of the Quincy (Mass.) Yacht Club.

Monday's race was a very interesting one and a good test for the amateur yachtsmen. At the start of the race there was a steady breeze from the south, which acquired a velocity of 40 miles at times. The course was four miles to leeward and a beat back, twice over.

Ahmeek was sailed by C. F. Adams and the famous Boston amateur handled his boat in splendid style. She finished first a little over a minute ahead of the Wasaka II., which represented the South Boston Yacht Club. Nahma, which is defending the trophy for the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, was third, nearly three minutes behind the winner.

The Ellen of the Eastern Yacht Club which recently won the Quincy challenge cup, was forced to withdraw from the race and the Nutmeg II., of the Boston Yacht Club, former winner of the Lipton cup, finished sixth. The order of finish and elapsed times follow:

	Elpd time
Ahmeek, Quincy Y. C., Quincy, Mass.	2 11 30
Wasaka II., South Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2 12 53
Nahma, Indian Harbor Y. C., Greenwich, Conn. (Defender)	2 14 13
Joyant, Larchmont Y. C., Larchmont, N. Y.	2 15 55
Britomart, Corinthian Y. C., Marblehead, Mass. (Challenger)	2 17 32
Nutmeg III., Boston Y. C., Boston, Mass.	2 19 08
Aleda, Manhasset Bay Y. C., Port Washington, N. Y.	2 08 00
*Anita, New Rochelle Y. C., New Rochelle, N. Y.	....
†Hayseed IV., Gloucester Y. C., Gloucester, Mass.	....
†Bernice, Manchester Y. C., Manchester, Mass.	....
†Ellen, Eastern Y. C., Marblehead, Mass.	....
‡Sayonara, Portland Y. C., Portland, Me.	....
‡Stranger, Hingham Y. C., Hingham, Mass.	....

*Time not taken. †Disabled. ‡Did not start.

PICKUPS

Pitcher Rudolph of the Braves lost his first game in 11 starts yesterday.

The Red Sox and St. Louis Browns have played 16 games to date and each has won eight.

The Braves gained half a game on the Brooklyn Nationals yesterday and now only two games separate the two teams.

Walter Johnson of Washington held Cleveland to three hits and a shutout yesterday. He was opposed to Boehling who pitched his first game against his former team mates.

Another victory for Pitcher Alexander of the Philadelphia champions. It is fortunate for Boston and Brooklyn that Manager Moran does not have two Alexanders on his pay roll.

Benz and Myers had a great pitchers' battle in Philadelphia yesterday and the former won 1 to 0. He allowed only three scattered singles, while the White Sox made five hits off the Athletic boxman.

Pittsburgh appears to have picked up a splendid baseball player in Outfielder Bigbee who was secured from Tacoma. In yesterday's double-header with Boston he made four hits in eight times at bat, scored one run and accepted six chances without an error.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 3.
Louisville 7, Columbus 1.
Milwaukee 3, St. Paul 2.
Indianapolis 2, Toledo 2.

TEXAS LEAGUE
Waco 10, Ft. Worth 4.
Galveston 7, Beaumont 3.
Shreveport 4, Dallas 1.

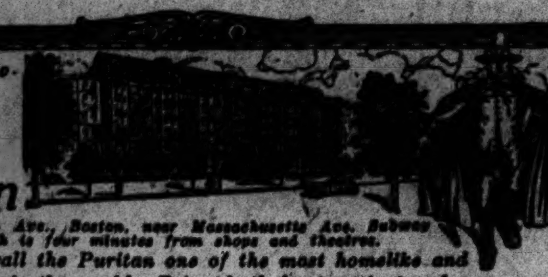
BASEBALL
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, AT 3.15 O'CLOCK
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
FENWAY PARK
Tickets now on sale by our agent at A. Shuman & Co.'s Phone Oxford [illegible]
BAND CONCERT EVERY SATURDAY

AMUSEMENTS

PROVINCETOWN
100-Mile Round Trip [illegible]
[illegible]

LEADING HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND — NEW ENGLAND



You should know about the

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, near Massachusetts Ave. Subway station, which is four minutes from shops and theatres. Globe trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike and attractive hotels in the world. Prices both for transient and permanent guests are reasonable. Ask me to tell you details and to send our booklet with guide to Boston and vicinity. C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

THE COPLEY-PLAZA

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL HOTEL
All Charges Most Moderate
TARIFF
Single Room with Bath . . . . $3 per day and upwards
Double Room with Bath . . . . $5 per day and upwards
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director

BOSTON AND PLYMOUTH

Hotel Buckminster
645 Beacon Street, BOSTON, MASS.
A residential hotel of excellence, most conveniently located and accessible to all parts of the city. Very attractive rates for transients during summer months.

Hotel Pilgrim
Open June to September
PLYMOUTH, MASS.
A summer hotel in Massachusetts' most historic town. Unusually attractive. On the edge of the ocean. Sea food in abundance.

P. F. BRINE, HOTEL BUCKMINSTER, OPERATING BOTH HOTELS

The White Mountain Camps
TAMWORTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE
CAMP CHOCORUA for Boys — ZUFRIEDEN For Adults — CAMP LARCOM For Girls
Open Through the Fall. Write for Book and Rates. S. G. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

THE Cliff HOTEL & Cottages
NORTH SCITUATE BEACH
Minot Post Office, Massachusetts
Sandy beach. Safe Surf Bathing
Ideal Playground for Children
"ON THE OCEAN FRONT"
GOLF COURSE and TENNIS two minutes' walk.
Excellent Cuisine. Efficient Service. Plenty of Sea Food.
The Charlesgate, one of Boston's best residential hotels, under same management.
Herbert G. Summers
Booklet.

Special Rates for Summer
Suites Furnished or Unfurnished
HOTEL CANTERBURY
High-Class Family Hotel in Back-Bay
Charlesgate West & Newbury St.
Overlooking Charles River and Entire Fenway
Geo. E. Stearns, Treas.

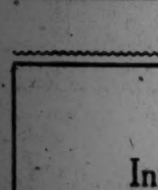
ATLANTIC CLUB
ALLERTON, MASS.
A select family hotel situated on the Atlantic Ocean and Nantasket Bay. Four miles of excellent bathing beach. Thirty minute beautiful sail from Boston. Large rooms, rates reasonable. Correspondence invited. Tel. Oxford 72635.

SAVOY
455 Columbus Avenue
BOSTON, MASS., Savoy Company, Inc. Lessees. Tel. Back Bay 8043.
European plan; 200 rooms and suites. Every room has a private connecting bath-room. Single rooms, with private connecting bath-room, $1 per day. Large rooms, with private connecting bath-rooms, some with parlor, for two, $1 per day each person. Every seventh day free. Large first-class restaurant. Moderate prices. 1 block to first-class garage. Illustrated booklet sent free upon request.

Oak Birch Inn
AND BUNGALOWS
ON LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE
Boating, Canoeing, Bathing, Motion Pictures, Mountain Climbing. Conducted on Broad Lines of the Refined Resort Houses.
$2.50 and Up Per Day—$15.00 and Up Per Week.
Season June to November.
ALTON BAY, N. H.

VERMONT IN AUTUMN—From August to November is the "best of all the year" in the Green Mountain State. Mountains, lake and stream invite the rest-and-pleasure-seeker. Good roads; wonderful autumn foliage. Write for free books "Where to Stop" and "Automobile Map of Vermont." Address GUY W. BAILEY, Sec. of State, Box 8, Essex Junction, Vermont.

SOUTHERN — SOUTHERN



The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS
Modern — ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates { Room with detached bath $1.00 up. Room with private bath $2.50 up.
JAMES D. KENNEY, MANAGER.

HOTEL EQUIPMENT

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO
Interior Decorating Hotels, Churches, Etc.
The highest quality, by an efficient corps of experts. We will submit estimates for decorating church interiors anywhere. Our resources world-wide—our prices reasonable.

EDITORIAL VIEWS

The Railroads' Chance

KANSAS CITY TIMES—If the railroads are stating the facts when they say the demands of the brotherhoods cannot be met without ruin to their properties, perhaps the best way they could demonstrate it would be to allow the government to operate the roads and let the result show. Here, it would seem, is the chance the roads have long wanted. The country has been told, time and again, that only the exceptional financial and executive genius of the gentlemen who run the railroads of the United States have kept them going and that in any other hands they would go to smash—and serve the public right. Now, whether justly or not, the public has assigned very different reasons for the financial condition of the railroads. They have ascribed it to expensive receiverships, expensive attorneys, expensive lobbying and comfortable little melon parties. If this is a wrong view, if the roads are really victims of over regulation and if only the untiring exertions of supermen, acting from the purest public motives, have kept them from shutting up shop, the executives who are resisting President Wilson's demands ought to welcome the opportunity his interference offers.

This Joker Was Eliminated

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—The discovery of a joker in the army bill, after it had passed both houses of Congress, placed President Wilson in a position which forced him to veto the measure. The prompt elimination of the provision is practically an admission of underground work which few were willing to come into the open and defend. It would be interesting to know how many such so-called jokers have been enacted into law without having attracted attention until too late. Regardless of the merits or demerits of this latest joker, the practice of underhanded legislation is, to put it mildly, undignified in the extreme.

APPLE GROWERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A national association of apple growers was formed in St. Louis recently with a charter membership of about 75 men. The call for the meeting was issued by Senator Harry G. Dunlap of Savoy, Ill., and Prof. H. C. Irish of St. Louis, formerly connected with Shaw's Garden, who have been agitating an organization of the kind for several months. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. G. Dunlap, Savoy, Ill.; vice-president, W. S. Forgey, St. Louis; treasurer, W. F. D. Batjer, Rogers, Ark. The executive committee consists of the officers and the following directors: R. A. Simpson, Vincennes, Ind.; U. T. Cox, Procterville, O.; Louis B. Majid, Tallalah Park, Ga.; S. J. T. Bush, Morton, N. Y. Professor Irish was elected secretary. The organization will be known as the National Apple Growers.

FIRST BALE AT HOT SPRINGS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A special to the Gazette from Hot Springs says John F. Gilmore of Hempwallace, brought in the first bale of cotton for Garland county. It weighed nearly 600 pounds. He sold it for 15 cents per pound. Mr. Gilmore has been first with his cotton for six years.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN — NEW YORK AND EASTERN

Prince George Hotel
Fifth Ave & 28th Street
NEW YORK
GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York
800 Rooms — All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath $2 and up; two persons $3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath $5 and up.

Grand Foyer for Ladies and Gentlemen on Ground Floor

Hotel Breslin
Broadway at 29th Street, NEW YORK
"An Hotel Where Guests Are Made to Feel at Home"
High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates
500 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges
Single Rooms with Running Water .... $1.50-$2.50 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower .... $2.00-$5.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water .... $2.50-$4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower .... $3.00-$6.00 per day
Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston
EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director — ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

CANADA

Cheeriness
How you view things *en couleur de rose* under the refreshing cheeriness that animates each appointment and service of
"The House of Comfort."
TARIFF
American Plan
$3.00 per day with use of bath.
$3.50, $4.00 per day with private bath.
Roy S. Hubbell, Manager.
HOTEL CARLS-RITE
FRONT AND SIMCOE STS. TORONTO

SOUTHERN

NewOrleans, La.
The Paris of America
The St. Charles
"Finest All-Year Hotel in the South"
Ownership combined with experience and a genuine desire to serve make for the ideal in Hotel Management.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd., Props.

Write for your hotel reservations at
THE ANSLEY
ATLANTA, GA.
Wm. R. Secker, Mgr.

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City
The Adolphus
DALLAS, TEXAS
R. B. ELLIFRITZ, Manager
EUROPEAN PLAN: $1.50 Per Day and Up

New Oriental Hotel
DALLAS, TEXAS
OTTO HEROLD, Manager
European plan........$1.00 and up
American plan........$2.50 and up

CAFES

Cafe MINERVA
216 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
EXCELLENT FOOD AND SERVICE
ARTISTIC SURROUNDINGS
MUSIC
H. C. DEMETER, Proprietor.
Operating also Savoy and Irvington Cafes

St. James Cafe
241 Huntington Avenue, Boston.
Special dishes for summer. Excellent food. Delightfully cool dining room. Prompt and Courteous Service.

CAFE DE PRISCILLA
305 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Y. M. C. A. and Conservatory)
Strictly Home Cooking—Moderate Prices
TABLE D'HOTE SUNDAYS
Tel. B. B. 26519

Washington, D. C.
NEW
Cochran Hotel
American & European Plan,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
ACCOMMODATIONS FOR AUTOMOBILES
Special Rates for Summer. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND

HOTEL BRUNSWICK
COPLEY SQUARE — BOSTON
For Transient and Permanent Guests
Very Accessible to All Parts of the City.
CAFE
Table d'Hote Lunch and Dinner
A la Carte to Midnight
MUSIC
FRED E. JONES, Proprietor

Follow the Indian Head to
The SANTUIT
Cotuit, Cape Cod
Boating, Bathing, Tennis. Motorboat to Seapuit Golf Links daily. Automobile parties accommodated.

Squaw Mountain Inn
A FAMOUS RESORT AT
MOOSEHEAD LAKE
High Class Family Inn, 1½ miles from Greenville Junction, Maine. Tennis and boating, etc. Write for booklet.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL LENOX
BUFFALO

Located on the Highest Point in Buffalo
In a sightly section free from noise and smoke. Every room opens to fresh air and sunshine.
$1.50 A DAY EUROPEAN PLAN AND UP
THOROUGHLY MODERN AND FIREPROOF
May we send with our compliments a "Guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls," also our complete rates?
C. A. MINER, Managing Director.

The BILTMORE
NEW YORK
America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel
Only hotel occupying an entire city block. Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 44th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.
1000 rooms open to outside air.
950 with bath.
Room rates from $2.50 per day.
Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small ball, banquet and dining salons and suites specially for private functions. John McE. Bowman, Pres.

Half a Block from Herald Square
Hotel Collingwood
45 West 35th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Select accommodations for discriminating people
Room without bath, 2 people $2.00
Room with bath, 2 people $3.00
Suites and Larger Rooms accordingly
Phone Greely 4900
SETH H. MOSELEY

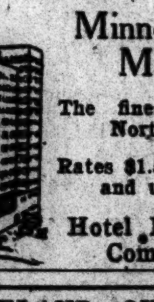
ROOMS FOR VISITORS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Quiet, refined, home-like. Near Station, Congressional Library, Capitol and many points of interest. Rates reasonable.
MRS. L. L. KENDIG, 120 C St., Northwest

WESTERN — WESTERN

Shirley Hotel
DENVER — COLORADO
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL — 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens — Artesian Water — Popular Prices
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

Fulwell's Hotels
COLONIAL HOTEL
CLEVELAND, O.
Fireproof. All modern improvements.
$1.50 to $5.00, E. P.
HOTEL NORMANDIE
DETROIT, MICH.
$1.00 to $2.50
ORIENTAL HOTEL
DETROIT, MICH.
Gentlemen only. Turkish Baths.
Fireproof. $1.00 to $2.00.

Hotel Radisson



Minneapolis Minn.
The finest in the Northwest
Rates $1.50 per day and upward
Hotel Radisson Company

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Hotel Olmsted
Cleveland's Newest Hotel
SUPERB LOCATION
Room with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.
DAVID OLMSTED

The Chamberlain
DES MOINES, IOWA
250 Fireproof Rooms—Rates $1.00 and up
TWO EXCELLENT CAFES

Hotel Windsor
EUROPEAN
MR and MRS. AUGUST HAGENOW, Mgrs.
LINCOLN, NEB.

SEATTLE, WASH.
New Washington Hotel

Superb Location
Overlooking Harbor and Sound
All Rooms with Private Bath
Rates $2.50 Per Day and Up
Superior Dining Service and Cafe
One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast

Northern Hotel
BILLINGS, MONTANA
Largest and most modern hotel in Eastern Montana.
European Plan
BILLINGS INVESTMENT CO.
Owners and Operators

HOTEL HERKIMER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
E. P. $1.00 up—$1.50 up. Private Bath
COURTESY—SERVICE—VALUE
Cafe and Lunch Room at Popular Prices

CALIFORNIA

PALISADES TAVERN
AND BUNGALOWS
On Newport Bay and Pacific Ocean
A delightful seaside resort, unique and inspiring. Every seashore enjoyment, every modern comfort.
Appealing to those appreciative of the unusual in situation, service and environment. Reached by automobile and electric cars. American plan.
Send for beautiful booklet. P. O. Address, BALBOA, CALIFORNIA.

HOTEL ST. JAMES
SAN JOSE, CAL — Opposite St. James Park
Under new management.
The hotel has been thoroughly renovated and redecorated. Headquarters for tourists and commercial trade. WILLIAM WATSON, Lessee and Manager.

SAN DIEGO
BARBARA WORTH HOTEL
Only Hotel Lobby Overlooking the Plaza
Rooms 75c to $2. Suites $4 and $5 per day.
A Hotel for Your Mother, Your Sister, Your Wife and Yourself.

CALIFORNIA — CALIFORNIA

HOTEL LEIGHTON—LOS ANGELES
European or American Plan
European Plan Rates, $1.50 to $3.00 per day. Special rates by the week and month. Breakfasts and Lunch at 35c; Dinners, 50c; Sunday, 75c.
A. B. JAQUITH, Vice President and Manager, 2127 West Sixth Street.

IN THE HEART OF BERKELEY CALIFORNIA
"On the Sunny Side of the Bay"
300 ROOMS FIREPROOF
HOTEL SHATTUCK

American or European plan. Easily accessible from all points around San Francisco Bay. Here the traveler finds a splendid hotel service coupled with a quiet, refined atmosphere. There are large grounds, tennis court, sun porch and children's playground. Special rates by week or month.

HOTEL HOLLYWOOD
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR
For Tourists or Permanent Residents seeking quiet and amusement without the distractions of the large city, HOTEL HOLLYWOOD is an all-the-year 'round hotel of the highest class. Delightful appointments and cuisine. American Plan $3.50 per day and upwards.
Set in beautiful surroundings, mountain scenery and ocean breezes. "Mid-way between Los Angeles and the Sea." Located on famous HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD and AUTOMOBILE HIGHWAY to Santa Barbara and other points of interest. Take any HOLLYWOOD CAR at P. E. Hill street Station. CHAS. A. COOKE, Lessee and Mgr.

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
E. L. POTTER CO. — B. W. THOMPSON and A. J. PEDERSEN, Managers

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Arlington Hotel — Santa Barbara California
A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE — E. P. DUNN, Lessee

HOTEL STEWART
SAN FRANCISCO
Geary St., just off Union Square.
New steel and concrete structure, located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. 350 rooms, 250 Private Baths. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary expensive luxury. Motor Bus meets all trains and steamers.
European Plan, $1.50 upward.
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 50c, Dinner $1.00.
The fame of the Stewart Meals has spread all over the United States.
For further particulars address any office of THOS. COOK & SONS, our special representatives.

EUROPEAN PLAN	AMERICAN PLAN
1 Person $1.00 to $2.00	1 Person $2.00 to $3.00
2 Persons $1.50 to $3.00	2 Persons $3.00 to $5.00
WITH BATH	WITH BATH
1 Person $1.50 to $3.00	1 Person $3.50 to $4.00
2 Persons $2.50 to $5.00	2 Persons $4.00 to $7.00

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
(FIREPROOF)
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Magnificent Equipment. Excellent Cuisine. Unobtrusive Service. 700 Luxurious Rooms.

Open All the Year Round
Casa Del Rey
SANTA CRUZ CALIFORNIA
300 Rooms. Fireproof. A city hotel combined with the beauties of seashore and mountains. Big Trees 7 miles distant. Bathing, tennis, golf, beautiful motor trips. American Plan $3.00 up. European Plan $1.00 up. Very low rates made by the month.
WILLIAM H. CHEATHAM, Manager

AN HOTEL OF UNUSUAL MERIT
SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL HERALD
On the Sunny Corner of Eddy and Jones
ALL SUNLIT OUTSIDE ROOMS
1.00 without Bath — with Bath 1.50
Send today for Map and Guide of City — it's FREE

San Diego, California
MARYLAND HOTEL
Opened March 15, 1916
300 COMFORTABLE ROOMS
Every Room has either bath, or toilet and lavatory.
OMER E. LILLY, Manager.

Duke Apartments
743 Carondelet St., Los Angeles, Cal.
All outside rooms, with outside balcony to each suite.
All baths open outside, no light wells. Half block from Westlake Park.
Phones Sunset Wilshire 1881; Home 53342.

HOTEL TURPIN
17 Powell Street at Market,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Under the Personal Management of A. W. TURPIN, Prop.
Rooms with detached bath, $1.00 per day and up.
With private bath, $1.50 per day up.

CLIFT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO
Announces the entire building and service under the management of
OBADIAH RICH
ensuring to the public the ideal in every department of this modern institution.
F. C. CLIFT, President.

HOTEL ST. FRANCIS
SAN FRANCISCO
One Thousand Rooms
Under the Management of JAMES WOODS

Hotel Imperial
919 South Grand Avenue
LOS ANGELES
Arrange to meet your friends at the Imperial. 150 Rooms of Solid Comfort. Beds the Best That Can Be Made.
Room and bath, 1 person, $1.00 per day and up.
Room and bath, 2 persons, $1.50 per day and up.

Schuster Apartments
1137 W. 11th Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Beautifully furnished single and double apartments with bath and kitchenette.

SANTO DOMINGO POLICY CHANGE RECOMMENDED

Former Financial Adviser Johnston Deplores Use of Coercion and Would Have Friendly Hand Offered to the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles M. Johnston, formerly financial adviser to Santo Domingo, representing the American government, leaves for the Dominican republic next Wednesday for a three months' stay, during which he will investigate conditions throughout the island, in the light of his experience as financial adviser, but entirely in a private capacity. Mr. Johnston will ascertain for himself, at first hand, the effect of the latest developments of the policy of coercion adhered to by Washington in connection with Dominican affairs.

Mr. Johnston is one of those who do not subscribe to this policy as the best method of bringing about much-needed reforms in Santo Domingo. "If it is proper," he asks, "to shun coercive measures as regards Mexico, where hundreds of American citizens have lost their lives and hundreds of millions of American property have been destroyed, why, to be perfectly consistent, is not the same rule applicable to Santo Domingo, where none of our nationals have been killed or their property destroyed?"

In talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Johnston emphasized the fact that the Dominican was a man who could much better be led than coerced. There was latent in him a considerable amount of good, and the way to unfold this good was not the way of force. First of all, his friendship must be courted, and friendship was founded on confidence. Such confidence was not at all aroused when a much stronger power resorted to armed force to compel a far weaker power to do its will. Experience had shown that the Dominican's confidence lent itself to reasonable appeals as well as anybody's. He was ready to establish certain reforms in his way of doing things if he could be made to feel that he, of himself, and not under the coercion of dictatorship or the claim of superior intelligence, were allowed to take the initiative in that direction. The Dominican was naturally a kindly man, well disposed to grasp the hand held out to him in helpful friendship. But he resented outsiders who refused, or at least did not try, to view conditions with his eyes. He was eager that those who sought to help him learn improved methods of finance, for instance, should not insist upon measuring his character, antecedents, environment and customs with an Anglo-Saxon yardstick. In short, the Dominican must be reasoned with on his own level. Talking over his head would never do him any good.

Mr. Johnston believed that the ends which the administration had in view concerning Santo Domingo were entirely laudable. It sought to abolish corrupt practices in the handling of the republic funds, to remove the Dominican army from the political equation and to prevent a recurrence of the revolutions which for many years have kept the island republic in a constant state of turmoil. But he was convinced the method of accomplishing these ends was wrong. The Dominican could find several reasons why he should not comply with the American requests that he relinquish certain rights he believed to be his.

For instance, when Washington asked him to disarm, he could ask why Washington believed increased armament was necessary for America. If the question of corrupt financial methods was mentioned, he could point to the records of public officials in some American cities. In his eyes, what he knew had and was being done on a larger scale in America was perfectly proper for him to do on a smaller scale.

To change the Dominican's attitude in these matters, so that the reforms the republic needs might be affected, marines and force, Mr. Johnston believed, were not so necessary as sympathy and understanding. Representatives of the American government there should attempt to level their ideas to a point approximating the Dominican's standard. They should help the Dominican rise of his own will and accord, and not attempt to pull him up against his own will. They should remember that the Dominican, in reality, was not resentful of foreign attention so long as that attention was wisely directed. Go into the interior of the republic, approach a family in a thatched hut on their own level, make them feel that you considered them worth while, that you sympathized with them, and that the hand which you asked them to shake was neither mailed nor grasping, and the man would cut grass for your horse, the woman would cook chicken and rice for your supper, and the children would pick flowers for your table.

Mr. Johnston pointed out that all people of southern nations were looking toward Santo Domingo. The method by which the United States sought to gain its laudable ends there would be used by the other nations as a measure of Washington's real intentions toward them. So much the greater reason, said Mr. Johnston, why the Dominican should be approached only on those terms best conducive to sympathy, understanding and friendly cooperation for unfolding the good that was in him.

COPPER TOWN MAKES BIG GAIN

PORTLAND, Ore.—An Oregonian special states that war and mining have increased the population of Homestead, in the copper district of Baker county, sevenfold within a year.

CUBA REPORTS GOOD GAINS IN IMMIGRATION

Majority of Those Going to the Island for New Homes Are Spaniards

(By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

HAVANA, Cuba—Cuba's efforts to increase her immigration appear to be having a good effect, according to statistics just issued by the bureau of immigration. The immigration to the island during the first six months of this year was 54,098, more than arrived in Cuba in any one year since 1911. There were 37,879 men. The immigration in 1911 was 38,053; 1912, 38,296; 1913, 43,057; 1914, 25,911 and 1915, 32,795, making a total of 178,562 immigrants since Jan. 1, 1911.

The majority of the immigrants are Spaniards, Cuban consuls making special efforts to interest that class of immigrants because they are more readily assimiliated than any others coming here. The number of Spaniards here is 143,554.

The Cuban government says it is a notable fact that although the percentage of illiteracy among this class of immigrants is very high this is rapidly being overcome in Cuba through attendance at night schoools. There are a number of rich Spanish societies or clubs here where any one paying the $1.50 a month can take a full business course of study. One of the first things a Spanish immigrant does on arriving in Cuba is to join one of these societies.

WOMAN'S WORK IN RECLAIMING LANDS IN WEST

Common Interests Have Led the Homemakers to Unite in Promoting Many Improvements on Government Projects

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reclamation service has long been designated as the "homemaking" branch of the government. At any rate it comes close to the people, to the pioneers who lead the way in home building and in homemaking. It was organized in 1902, and since that time it has undertaken 30 projects in 16 states. Up to the present time about 30,000 families have established their homes on the reclaimed land. Probably as many more are located in projected towns and cities, so that it is estimated that more than 300,000 people are living in homes of their own on land made habitable by the government canals. Secretary Franklin K. Lane has put new activity and interest into the reclamation work. As a western man he understands its vast importance.

As the reclamation law provides that the money expended on these projects shall be returned by the settlers to the national treasury, the success of this venture of the government is really dependent on the success of the projects. In the same way the projects depend for their success on the individual homes, and the homes are dependent on the real homemakers, the women.

How well the women of the projects are meeting their responsibilities is shown by the vast amount of space in the newspapers and magazines now devoted to their activities. Having journeyed far from homes and old friends, temporarily cut off from the comforts and luxuries to which they were accustomed, nobly and unselfishly struggling to build homes in new and untried lands, a common tie bound them closely from the start, and spontaneously little organizations sprung up among them. Clubbing together for social comforts, their activities soon embraced other subjects nearer their practical hearts.

While the men were reclaiming the desert, the women began campaigns for good schools and churches, for better roads, libraries, attractive surroundings, innocent diversions for their children, and various other improvements. They soon became an important factor in the upbuilding of the West, and, although comparatively new, their power as a working force was soon recognized and they were laboring side by side in effective cooperation with various farmers' clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and even state and national organizations.

More than 200 women's organizations have been reported on the 30 projects. Many of them are affiliated with state and national federations, and there are many local federations, brought about by these earnest farm women for the purpose of correlating the various agencies and preventing duplication of effort.

The tangible results of the work of these women are to be found everywhere, both in town and country. The community club house, and the rest room in the leading project towns for use of both town and country families, are favorite aims for the larger organizations. Libraries, clean streets, public fountains, public parks, good roads, playground equipment, boy and girl club work, are among the many forms results have taken. Farm values have been enhanced and the projects present much more inviting aspects to homeseekers on account of the activities of the women's organizations.

PHILADELPHIA PORT BUSINESS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Business handled through the port of Philadelphia for the first six months of this year is 80 per cent greater than that done during a like period in 1915, as reported by the North American.

LIQUOR PROBLEM AS MANAGED IN MEXICO

General Carranza and All Constitutional Officers Show Desire for Sobriety Among Citizens, Says Associate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"One of the most interesting features of the revolutionary movement in Mexico of the past four years is the manner in which the liquor problem has been handled," said George F. Weeks who was for ten years in Mexico, was intimately associated with Gen. Carranza during the revolution until about two months ago, and is a stanch champion of the first chief.

"Prominent among the pledges of the Constitutionalists," he continued, "was the promise to take all possible steps necessary for the betterment of the industrial, social and moral condition of the common people, kept so long in degradation by exploiters of their toil. As in most other countries, even those laying claim to possession of the highest type of civilization, the abuse of alcoholic beverages is one of the evils confronting those who have a sincere desire for the betterment of their fellowmen. It is, however, a mistake to suppose, as is popularly the case, that drunkenness is any more prevalent in Mexico than in other countries with a large percentage of uneducated people.

"People from other countries who have resided in the 'pulque belt' for an extended period will maintain that there is no greater amount of drunkenness visible in the streets of Mexican cities than in other countries where the common people are on a low scale so far as education is concerned. Incidentally, it may be remarked that rum is practically unknown as a beverage in Mexico. The strong liquors most used in the country—mescal, tequila and agaurdiente—are in common use among all classes, but it is not just to charge the entire people with being a nation addicted to drunkenness or given over to the use of alcohol in unlimited quantities. The peon class, who constitute nine-tenths of the total population, could not afford to indulge in such excessive use simply for lack of means, even if they had the inclination.

"The abuse of alcoholic beverages, as stated in the first place, was one of the problems that confronted the Constitutionalists at the outset, and they have done good work in many directions in controlling this evil. There is no widespread prohibition sentiment in Mexico, although it has been found wise in several sections to enforce rigid prohibition during the period of unrest inevitably concomitant with the revolutionary and reconstructive conditions, when the enforcement of police regulations is necessarily lax and there is a general letting down of the bars of control in all classes.

"For example: Almost the first step taken by the Constitutionalist forces upon capturing any town was to close all places where liquor was sold, under the severest penalties for operation. This is regarded as a necessary precaution. When Villa, bandit as he is, captured Torreon, he shut up every saloon and ordered that anyone found selling liquor should be given the extreme penalty without trial. This was done in more than one place.

"At the opening of the year 1915, when Arizona's 'dry law' went into effect, many American saloonkeepers, who were thereby put out of business, applied to the Constitutionalist commander of Sonora, General Calles, for permission to remove their stocks of liquors across the line and continue business there. Large inducements were offered for the privilege, but the offerers were surprised to receive in reply a prompt and emphatic refusal, accompanied by the issuance of a drastic edict promising the extreme penalty for anyone selling liquor on the Mexican side of the line. This was a distinct and surprising revelation to those who had been led to believe that the revolutionary leaders had no idea other than personal gain. This same General Calles subsequently decreed prohibition throughout the entire state of Sonora during the troublous period of reconstruction.

"The same step was taken in several other states, in some even the manufacture of 'hard liquor' being forbidden. It is not the intention of the government to establish prohibition as a permanent measure. Beer, of a light alcoholic character is manufactured to a large extent in Mexico, and is a common beverage. Among the more prosperous classes who can afford it, much light wine is drunk, it being for the greater part imported. What is sought is the regulation of the liquor traffic—keeping it within bounds for the benefit of the people. Pulque has been absolutely prohibited in several states and it is hoped its manufacture and use may be entirely abolished, though this will take time. The habits of people are not to be changed in a day and by decree. But already the good effects of the non-use of pulque may be seen in many directions. Veracruz was the first state to prohibit its production, importation or sale. This example was followed by Tlaxcala, Puebla and other states.

"In all the large cities the saloons are under very close restriction, notably in the capital itself. In that city, after the occupation last year by the Constitutionalists, every saloon was closed for an extended period and, when any were permitted to reopen, less than one fourth the former number were able to secure the desired permission and these only under rigid restriction as to Sunday opening and early closing. Every saloon in the city must be closed at 9 o'clock sharp. No saloon can be maintained within 100 meters of a church or a school, and none at all on some of the principal streets.

"In Veracruz, after the evacuation by the Americans and occupation by the Constitutionalists, the first thing done was to close every place where intoxicating beverages were sold and they were kept closed for months. This, I repeat, was the rule in every city and town captured by the Constitutionalists during the revolution."

BUTTON STRIKES ARE CHARGED TO MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That union coal miners are using an "insidious system by which the award of the anthracite coal strike commission in respect to discrimination has been to a considerable extent nullified" is charged by the anthracite bureau of information. This system requires, says the statement, "that all members of the union, in good standing, shall wear conspicuously a button indicating that his dues for the current month have been paid, and if any employee reports for work minus his button or wearing one not up to date, the members of the union, in good standing, refuse to work and the colliery is thrown idle, sometimes for several days, or until the delinquent or delinquents either pay up or give up their jobs.

"There is no doubt that such action violates the letter and spirit of the commission's award that 'there shall be no discrimination against, or interference with, any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization.' The only lack of discrimination is that the same action is taken against delinquents as against non-members." The statement cites 14 instances in which these so-called button strikes were said to have been waged during July and August.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EDUCATIONAL

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

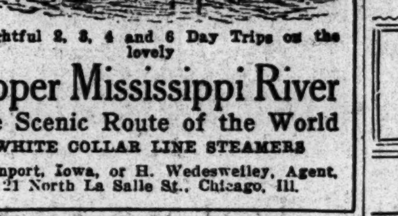
Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.
COURSES—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course.
Every possible requisite is afforded for personal convenience, rapid progress, with cheerful and helpful surroundings.
This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners.
Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 5th.
H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, BOSTON

LITTLE JOURNEYS

The Right Way to See
Yosemite
is to devote every minute of your time and your entire attention to the one purpose of enjoying the wonders of the National Park. This is possible only through—
DESMOND PERFECT SERVICE
The Desmond Park Service Co., by special government permit, has built modern camps, bungalows and hotels in every accessible part of the Yosemite. Through this service you are assured of the last word in comfort, convenience, safety and pleasure. You enjoy the largest swimming tank in the Yosemite, two orchestras, efficient guides, auto and horseback tours. For the camper a series of lodges have been built in the high Sierras. They are one day apart, among beautiful lakes, streams and wildwood.
The Desmond way is not only the RIGHT way but the cheapest way to see the Yosemite. Write for beautiful booklet about Nature's Greatest Picture.
DESMOND PARK SERVICE CO.
Ticket Office, 656 Market Street
San Francisco

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
AUTO LINES
Know Dodge's Service
To Los Angeles, Imperial Valley, Back Country
Phones Main 734, Home 3016
Cars Leave 1020 3rd St. SAN DIEGO; 616 So. Spring St. LOS ANGELES
Anything on wheels, heels or keels—any time—any place

Follow the BLUE FLAG By Trolley To AUBURNDALE on-the CHARLES
NEAR BOSTON, MASS.
NORUMBEGA
TWENTIETH SEASON
Of A Beautiful Pleasure Resort
Steel Open-Air Theatre.
Zoological Garden, Canoes and Launches.
Merry-go-round. Chalet. Garage.
EXCELLENT RESTAURANT
A WONDERFUL TROLLEY RIDE
TAKE ANY LAKE STREET CAR

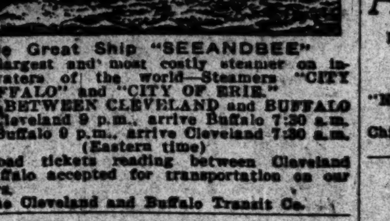


Delightful 2, 3, 4 and 6 Day Trips on the lovely
Upper Mississippi River
The Scenic Route of the World
WHITE COLLAR LINE STEAMERS
Davenport, Iowa, or H. Wedesweiley, Agent, 21 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GLOUCESTER and North Shore
Large Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave Boston Week Days 10 A.M., 2 P.M. Sundays and Holidays, 10:15 A. M. Leave Gloucester Week Days 2:15 P. M. Sundays and Holidays 3:15 P. M. Central Wharf, foot of State St., Boston. Take Atlantic Ave. Elevated to State St. ROUND TRIP $1.00.
E. S. MERCHANT, G. Mgr., B. & G. S.S. Co.

SHORT SEA TRIPS FROM BOSTON
$23.00 NORFOLK, OLD POINT and Return.
$21.15 PHILADELPHIA, ATLANTIC CITY and Return.
$25.00 NORFOLK, WASHINGTON Or Baltimore and return.
$39.00 PHILADELPHIA, SAVANNAH, JACKSONVILLE and Return
Meals and stateroom berth on steamer included. Three sailings weekly to Philadelphia, Norfolk and Baltimore. Ask for particulars.
Merchants & Miners Trans. Co.
C. H. Maynard, Agent, Pier 2, Northern Ave. City Ticket Office, 248 Washington St.

NANTASKET BEACH
The Popular Harbor Sail to the Popular Beach
Hourly Service Week Days and Sundays. Extra late Boat to Boston on Saturday and Sunday nights.
All the attractions of the Beach and Paragon Park.
The large iron steamer SOUTH SHORE, with fashionable popular priced Dining Salon, will start to Plymouth on June 14. This all-day round trip with all its added attractions is in much favor with the visitors to Boston.
All steamers leave from ROWE'S WHARF, BOSTON.



The Great Ship "SEEANDBEE"
The largest and most costly steamer on inland waters of the world—Steamers "CITY OF BUFFALO" and "CITY OF ERIE."
DAILY BETWEEN CLEVELAND and BUFFALO
Leave Cleveland 9 p.m., arrive Buffalo 7:30 a.m.
Leave Buffalo 9 p.m., arrive Cleveland 7:30 a.m. (Eastern time)
Railroad tickets reading between Cleveland and Buffalo accepted for transportation on our steamers.
The Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Co.

LEXINGTON PARK
LEXINGTON, MASS.
48 ACRES OF REFINED AMUSEMENT
Open-Air Theatre
Zoo, Popular-Prices Restaurant
Auto Parking
Take Cars Marked Arlington Heights

PHILADELPHIA

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
NEW MODELS
Suitable to all figures. Prices $1.00 to $15.00
Walnut and 13th

Silk and Muslin Underwear
Silk Petticoats and Stockings
Negligees—Blouses
M. B. Stewart 1521 Chestnut St.

ELIZABETH BRYAN
CORSETS
302 Empire Building, 13th and Walnut Sts.

SHAMPOOING
MISS H. S. BUTCHER
Room 525 Perry Building

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Cummings' Coal
WE DELIVER 2240 POUNDS A SQUARE TON
Not cheap, but economical
It's not the cheap, inferior sort that makes the whole family glad when summer comes again. When you order a ton of Cummings' Coal you get 2240 pounds of clean, hot Lehigh that burns well, leaving little waste.
It's clean, hard and economical.
E. J. CUMMINGS
4 yards: Main Office, 413 N. 13th

MILLINERY

Pancoast
1730 Chestnut Street
$15 to $20 Hats,
Now $5 to $10

CAFES, RESTAURANTS

DUTCH KITCHEN
3345-47 Woodland Avenue

FLORISTS

FRANK R. HASTINGS
Flowers
8 W. Chelton Ave. Tel. Germantown 5786

PRINTING

Printing WHEN PROMISED AND A FULL COUNT
Walter Hunter
1524 SANSOM STREET
Both 'Phones

ART SHOPS

THE EMMETT ART SHOP
Art Goods and Art Needlework
Stationery and Gifts
5934 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia

APARTMENTS TO LET

LENOIR APARTMENTS, 1119 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Telephone Walnut 7094.

ROOMS TO LET

ROOMS for gentlemen, in suburb; large porch; hot water plentiful; board nearby. Owner, MRS. M. F. WILSON, 162 N. Owen ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

TULSA, OKLA.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JOHN D. HAIL CO.
for Dependable Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments.
Latest and best always
211 So. Main Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

MARINELLO PARLORS
Shampooing and Manicuring
The place where you get prompt and reliable service
First National Bank Bldg., TULSA, OKLA.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES and SPORTING GOODS
F. B. DESHON & COMPANY
416 S. Main. Phone 572.

CLOTHIERS

Palace CLOTHIERS
On Main at Fourth

TABLE SUPPLIES

JOHNSON BROS.
For Exclusive High Grade Groceries
Try Our Richelieu Brands
16 E. Third Street, TULSA, OKLAHOMA
Phone 2280

DRY GOODS

High Class Dry Goods
Trimmings, Notions and Ladies' Shoes, at
THE VANDEVER DRY GOODS CO.
Tulsa, Okla.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Our Stock of House Furnishings
and our Display of Builders' Hardware is Complete.
H. O. McCLURE HDW.

THE BASS FURNITURE & CARPET CO.
Tulsa and Oklahoma City
Oklahoma's Leading Furniture Store

ELECTRICIANS

FRANK S. DAVISON CO.
House Wiring—Old or New
Electric Supplies, Motors and Repairing.
Phone 987. 316 E. 3rd Street.

HEATING AND PLUMBING

S. J. CAMPBELL
Phone 5390 1633 S. Boston

RAINCOATS

OILED SILK RAINCOATS—They weigh a pound. Circular for stamp. A. L. WAIT, TULSA, OKLA.

OKLAHOMA CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

KERR DRY GOODS CO.
Order by Mail
Shipping Charges Prepaid

RORABAUGH—BROWN
DRY GOODS CO.
215-219 West Main St.

BOSTON

JEWELERS

Headquarters for Boston Souvenirs
SPOONS, TRAYS, ETC.
Also large assortment of Diamonds, loose or mounted, Watches and Jewelry.
Highest price for old gold and silver.
MAIL ORDERS ATTENDED TO.
Homer's
45 Winter St., Boston

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
792 Beacon Street—1 to 4 rooms, bath and electric buffet. Furnished if desired. Cafe in building. Tel. Back Bay 53070.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small furn. kitchenette suite for Sept.; 2 adults; Brookline, nr. Beacon st., preferred. Add. V 101, Monitor Office.

LITTLE JOURNEYS

Catalina Island AND RETURN SPECIAL LOW RATE $2.50
Including Glass Bottom Boat and Marine Gardens
White Star Line
Santa Catalina Island Tours
Personally Conducted. Daily Trips 8:50 a. m.
Main Office 535 South Spring St., LOS ANGELES
Main 729; Home F7117. Make reservations early.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STAGE CO. COURTESY SAFETY SERVICE
1917 Model Six and Twelve-Cylinder Seven-Passenger Cars
Daily to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Bakersfield, Fresno, San Francisco.
643 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Telephone Main 2511; Home F4775.

A Week's Cruise, $40
Meals and Berth Included. 2200 Miles on Georgian Bay and the Great Lakes
The New Steamships—Passenger Service Exclusively
"NORTH AMERICAN"—"SOUTH AMERICAN"
Write for Pamphlet and Information
Chicago, Duluth & Georgian Bay Transit Co., 216 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

7 DAYS ON THE WATER
The Palatial 3000-Ton Steel
Steamship "MINNESOTA"
CHICAGO to BUFFALO
(Niagara Falls) and Return, over 2000 miles on 4 lakes, including meals and berth. $40
NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE
Ticket Office
128 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

America's Summer Paradise
Lakes and Mountains of Northern New York
The D&H
Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Ausable Chasm, Lake Champlain and the Adirondacks. Write for folder. D. & H. Pass. Agent, Albany, N. Y.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

ST. JOSEPH'S QUALITY STORE
The Brady FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
FURNITURE, RUGS AND DRAPERIES OF QUALITY
509-511 Felix Street Established 1867

SHOES

WEAR
WALK-OVER SHOES
For MEN and WOMEN
$3.50 to $7.00
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
716 Felix Street

DEPARTMENT STORES

First of All—RELIABILITY
New Fall Styles Arriving
Townsend, Wyatt & Wall Co.

FLORISTS

CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
W. A. MITCHELL & CO.
FLORISTS
3226 Lafayette St., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Phone 1504 and 3285

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS

Pimbley Paint & Glass Co.
213 So. Sixth, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

A. DEPPEN & SON
Furniture and Hardware
1622-30 Frederick Ave. Tel. Main 232

SPECIAL NOTICE
Winter is coming. Buy now good coal. HYATT COAL CO., [illegible]

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEPARTMENT STORES — DEPARTMENT STORES

Her Fall Chapeau

It may be of felt or velvet, or if madame is unmindful of the price she pays, of velour rich enough for a princess. The felts show deep shades of pastel with a strong leaning toward purple. The velours and velvets are in more somber shades, with the season's favorite—royal purple—in the majority.

The shapes are the becoming, youthful styles all women like.

Third Floor.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SCHOOL APPAREL

A showing of fashionable new Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Middy Blouses suitable for college, high school and ward school wear, in practical and durable styles and materials.

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street
Announce the Display Early Autumn Modes
In Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Blouses
Moderate Prices Prevail.

EMBLA SHOP
Tailor Made Corsets, Lingerie, Negligees, Trousseaux
Featuring
Emma E. Goodwin Front Lace Corset.
Home Ph. M. 6695. 309 Walheim Building.

Kerr's Corset Shop
303 Lillis Bldg., Cor. 11th and Walnut Sts.
La Camille Front Lace Corsets, American Lady, Kerr's Special Corsets.

JEWELERS

FUHRMAN BROS.
Watchmakers and Jewelers
Repairing a specialty
103 East 10th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

SHOES

BESSE AVERY CO.
Latest Novelties. Greatest Values. Ladies' and Children's Shoes.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HAIR DRESSING

Lemmon Hair Shop
301 Sharp Bldg., Eleventh and Walnut Sts.

PRINTING

TIERNAN DART PRINTING CO.
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING
312-314 West 6th Street
Kansas City, Missouri

MOVING AND STORAGE

THE SIGN — A·B·C· FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CO. — OF DISTINCTION
Quality Service and cleanliness Our Object
Moving Packing
Eighth St. and Troost Av. Fireproof Storage

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
827 WALNUT ST.

INSURANCE

Telephone NOW MAIN 1188
For household inventory. It will be valuable to you.
LYLE A. STEPHENSON, The Insurer
R. A. Long Building.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

PRINCIPAL of old established English Manufacturers with splendid facilities for handling further American business will be glad to receive appointments during his visit to the States in September or October. Write immediately to X 5, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Hocquard Furniture Co.
"Factory to Fireside"
Terms if desired
1328-30 GRAND AVENUE

LAUNDRIES

Munday's Hand Laundry
612-14-16 East 18th Street
"We ask an opportunity to serve"
Bell Ph. Grand 853 Home Ph. Main 4853

REAL ESTATE

FRANK A. UPDEGRAFF
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS
1001 Waldheim Bldg. Tels. M 3770

ACCOUNTANTS

NORMAN L. TROMANHAUSER
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
[illegible] Commerce Building

FINANCIAL

Commerce Trust Co.
A Friendly Bank
2% on Checking Accounts
3% on Savings Accounts
10th and Walnut Streets

CLEANSERS

ROCKHILL CLEANERS
Harry G. Gardner "THE QUALITY SHOP"
Home Phone S. 1766
Bell Phone S. 2569 W
4637 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

EUREKA GARMENT CLEANERS
W. G. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
3442-44 BROOKLYN AVENUE
Parcel post orders given prompt attention.

MAGNET CLEANSERS
Cleaners, Dyers and Carpet Cleaners
Satisfaction Guaranteed
Phones: East Linwood 509 2528 Prospect
Rug Cleaning a Specialty
Parcel Post Work Solicited

Broadmour Cleaners
"QUALITY AND SERVICE"
3442 Broadway
Home Phone So. 901 Bell Phone So. 779

COUNTRY CLUB
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
WESTPORT and BROADWAY
Phone South 2028

PHOTOGRAPHY

The Highest Grade Material
and best workmen to be had, together with quick service, produce the quality in our KODAK WORK, which is responsible for our enormous business. Send for price list and free sample. 1010 Grand Avenue.
KANSAS CITY PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

FLORISTS

A. Newell FLORIST
GRAND, AT TENTH

Samuel Murray
FLORIST
1017 Grand Avenue

TAILORS

E. B. SILKWOOD, TAILOR
107 East 10th St.
Home Phone Main 2930

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Kline's
KANSAS CITY CINCINNATI
ST. LOUIS DETROIT

Striking the right note in feminine apparel for Fall

Many a mode is created but not every one is chosen. In selecting the

NEW SUITS
COATS
DRESSES
BLOUSES
ETC.

for Fall wear we have chosen only styles that are of the utmost taste and distinction.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

Before the Boy goes back to school

bring him in to the Boys' Store and dress him so he will be in harmony with the quality of your home.

Woolf Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE LUNCH ROOM
1104 WALNUT STREET, 2nd Floor.
Lunch from 11:00 A.M. to 2:15 P.M.
Special Dinner 35c, 5:00 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.
"Cleanliness, Quality, Satisfaction"
Out of town orders solicited.
Home Ph. Main 7678. Bell Ph. Grand 278.

TABLE SUPPLIES

GEORGE G. CRONER
"THE PURE FOOD MAN"
Two Stores
3438 Broadway — Bell Phone So. 34 — Home Phone So. 34
75th and Broadway — Bell Phone High. 30 — Home Phone Broad 22

DAIRIES

AINES FARM DAIRY
Consumers League White List
3884 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Sweet Butter a Specialty
Cottage Cheese and Buttermilk fresh every day.
Bell Ph. South 851 Home Ph. South 859

UMBRELLAS

HULL UMBRELLAS
Detachable Handles, $1 and Up
Repairing and Re-covering
14 EAST 11TH STREET

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

GROCERIES

F. G. Smith G. W. Smith
SMITH BROS.
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Sole distributors of Geo. A. Hormels Dairy Brand Hams and Bacon
Both Phones Englewood Station

Dooley's Quality Market
Solicits your patronage for FANCY GROCERIES AND CHOICE MEATS
Independence, Mo. West Side Sq.

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

TABLE SUPPLIES

W. A. GRISWOLD & SON
Groceries and Meats
606 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones 179 West.

DREYER'S
GROCERIES AND FRESH MEATS
706 Minn. Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas
Both Phones West 1683
Our Specialties—Sunflower and Gypsy Boy Brands. Don't fail to try them.

WALLPAPERS AND BOOKS

MAUNDER-DOUGHERTY MERCANTILE CO.
Wall Paper and Paints
See Our Stock and Get Our Prices
632-634 Minnesota Av., Kansas City, Kan.
Both Phones West 161

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

Allen and Bayne
642—644 MINNESOTA AVE.
The Store of Quality

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

THE
E. G. FASENMYER CLOTHING CO.
The Up-to-Date Store for Men
652 Minnesota Avenue
KANSAS CITY, KANS.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

KEEP SMILING
BUSINESS IS GOOD
GRANDVIEW FURNITURE CO.
958 Central Avenue Both Phones

SHOES

Whiting Sample Shoe Shop
527 MINNESOTA AVENUE
Open Evenings Right Goods Right Prices
We Give S. & H. Green Trading Stamps

The Nelson Shoe Co.
QUALITY SHOES AND HOSIERY
608 Minnesota Avenue

FINANCIAL

Peoples National Bank
Opposite Post Office
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
SAFETY—SERVICE—COURTESY

LAUNDRIES

Wulf's Steam Laundry
Fifth and State Streets
Kansas City, Kan.
BOTH PHONES, WEST 83

Leavenworth, Kans.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY

McCOOL
Pure Ice Cream and Ices

GROCERIES

GEO. W. KAUFMANN
Full Line of Batavia Goods.
Poultry, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

MARKETS

The Best in Meats, Fish, and Poultry
SAMISCH BROS.

LAUNDRIES

Big 4 Laundry
Office, 313 South Fifth Street
Phone 4

CLEANING AND PRESSING

HINES THE CLEANER FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
105-107 S. 3rd St. Phone 594

PLUMBING

Coldren Plumbing & Heat'g Co
410 South Fifth St. Phone 289

HARDWARE

Fuller & Faulkner Hdwr. Co.
S. W. Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Sts.

COAL AND ICE

M. B. McCREARY
COAL AND WOOD.
ICE A SPECIALTY.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Ettenson-Winnig Co.
THE BIG STORE
Cor. Fifth and Cherokee Streets

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

McGUIRE BROS.
CLOTHING AND SHOES

DECORATORS

Keane & Jenkins
Wall Paper, Painting, Interior & Exterior

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

GIFTSHOP HARMON & BARNES
424 Delaware Street

JEWELERS

BEN KIRKHAM
Watch and Jewelry Repairing. 109 N. 5th St.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. A. SEARCY
AGHA TOILET ARTICLES
Fifth and Olive Sts. Phone 8

TOPEKA, KANS.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Pelletier's

N-E-W

Fall merchandise is arriving by every express and freight—ready for your inspection are

SILKS
DRESS GOODS
TRIMMINGS
SUITS
COATS
DRESSES
CORSETS
MILLINERY

This is a good time to visit the store and become acquainted with the newer modes.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Gossard and La Vogue Corsets
Brassieres, Brazettes, Camisoles.
Silk Hosiery at the
Chloe B. Howe Corset Shop
817 THE AVENUE

FLORISTS

Lord's
FLOWERS
Phone 827 TOPEKA, KANSAS

JEWELERS

C. E. WARDIN & SON
Jewelers Since 1883
727 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

SHOES

The Gerstley Shoe Co.
ALL THATS CORRECT IN FOOTWEAR
705 Kansas Avenue

BAKERIES

ROYAL BAKERY
Home of
Butter Krust Bread
107-111 West 10th St., TOPEKA, KANS.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

MEET ME AT
BURT'S CAFE
107 East 8th Street, Topeka, Kansas

PRINTING

THE
Mail Printing House
GEORGE M. CRAWFORD
Manager
Capper Bldg., Topeka, KANSAS
Phone 3510

LAUNDRIES

Topeka Laundry Company
LAUNDERING, CLEANING, DYEING
Thirtieth Year
J. W. RIPLEY, Manager
Second and Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KAN.

White Star Laundry
Also Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 142. 213-215 West Fifth

CLEANSERS AND HATTERS

TOLLEN & KRAMER
CLEANERS AND HATTERS
Suits cleaned and pressed 75c.
Hats cleaned and blocked 75c.
917 Kansas Ave. Phone 2545

WICHITA, KANSAS

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Geo. Innes Co.
"In the Heart of Wichita, Kans."
Sole Agents for
PERRIN'S GLOVES
ONYX HOSIERY
MUNSING UNDERWEAR
WRIGHT & PETERS SHOES
LAVIDA CORSETS
BERKEY & GAY FURNITURE
WHITTALL RUGS

Wichita's Progressive Dep't. Store
Boston Store
Mail Orders Solicited—We Pay the Parcel Post

CLOTHING

Your Clothes Difficulties
Are Lessened When You Remember
"There's No Place Like Holmes'"
211 East Douglas

LAUNDRIES

PEERLESS STEAM LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANERS
243 North Market St. Phone Market 5330
SELOVER & SONS, Props.
We Give Surety Coupons

FLORISTS

CHAS. P. MUELLER
FLORIST
Office, 145 North Main St., Wichita, Kans.

COLUMBUS, OHIO

TABLE SUPPLIES — TABLE SUPPLIES

Golden Rule Candied Citron

THE FINEST OF LEGHORN FRUIT

ANOTHER GOLDEN RULE MEDAL WINNER at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition—A total of 37 Awards were granted the Golden Rule Exhibit for purity and high quality.

They are sold FROM OUR LABORATORIES DIRECT TO YOU,—a postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
COLUMBUS, OHIO, U. S. A.
Young men interested in salesmanship write General Sales Manager.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

EXQUISITE LINGERIE

WE invite inspection of our superb new lines—the finest, we believe, to be seen in Central Ohio—beautiful and distinctive Undergarments of the finest, sheerest batistes, nainsooks, wash satins and crepe de chine, in many beautiful styles.

THE UNION
"The Home of Quality"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

TABLE SUPPLIES

Established 1881
Watson R. Lewis & Sons
POULTRY
BUTTER AND EGGS
Wholesale and Retail
Receivers of all kinds of Dressed Poultry
Fresh Turkeys and Eggs WANTED
916 Atlantic Ave., ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Elgin Wrist Watches
FOR WOMEN
C. A. SEITEL, Jeweler
2403 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

DETROIT, MICH.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES — WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

AUGUST PRICES ON FINE FURS

Our August Sales offer an excellent opportunity to save money in the purchase of the finer furs. We are making a particularly attractive display of handsome

Fur Coats, Fur Sets, Fur Scarfs and Fur Muffs

in all the Fashionable Furs of the season, and all offered at August Sale Prices.

Newcomb-Endicott Company

THE GOODWIN CORSET SHOP
Cora A. Kerr, 313 David Whitney Bldg.
Corsets $3.50 and up. Belding guaranteed silk petticoats made to measure.

PAUL'S HAIR SHOP
236 Woodward Avenue, Fourth Floor
Phone Main 720

CLEANERS AND DYERS

We Clean Clean with Energine
PARIS
Cleaners and Dyers
1020-22-24 Grand River Ave., Cor. 18th St.
Walnut Six

BROSSY'S. French Dyers, Cleaners. Est. 1861. Faded carpets, rugs, drapes, plumes, garments dyed mode shades. Gowns, gloves, portieres, clothing dry cleaned. Write for prices, etc. Works: 984-986 Woodward ave. Phone Grand 4500.

SCHOOLS

DANCING CLASSES
Adults and Children
IN
"Ballroom and Classical Dancing"
MISS ALEXANDRA HURST
21 Arcadia Bldg. Telephone Grand 5000

SHOES

A Shoe For All Walks of Life
183 Woodward Ave. — FYFES — 187 Woodward Ave.

PRINTERS

Winder Printing Co.
"The Big Hurry-Up Printers"
Modern Equipment
Satisfactory Service
81-83 Park Place Main 4689

Call Cherry 4150
P. N. BLAND PRINTING CO.
70 Larned Street, West

CONTRACTORS SUPPLIES

"BUILD FOR THE AGES"
WITH OUR BUILDING SUPPLIES
We have the best in all kinds
Largest Stocks Unequalled Service
Insist on Their Use
UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO., Chy. 3860

ART SHOPS

WORKS OF ART, pictures, frames and art mirrors. JAMES E. HANNA & BROS., 206-7 David Whitney Bldg.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

CLOTHES—Satisfaction for man and boy. Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. F. G. CLAYTON CO., 53-61 Michigan ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

SITUATION wanted by man with sales, executive and collection exp.; has thorough business training, good judgment, with initiative and resourcefulness; young, good habits and faithful worker. Address J. H. K., 863 E. Alexandrine ave., Detroit, Mich.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MAID to care for 4-room apartment daily; from 3 to 8; and prepare dinner for three. Phone Cherry 1213.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The J. L. Hudson Co.
"GROWS WITH DETROIT"
PIANO AND VICTROLA STORE
188-190 Woodward Ave., Detroit

Whether you buy a piano or piano merchandise, we guarantee satisfactory quality and price—that is Hudson Service.

The Music Roll Department for Player Pianos is replete with records of every desirable character; and musicians (student, conservatory and professional) may find the wanted selections in our sheet music section.

Let us give you Hudson Service.

TABLE SUPPLIES

JENNINGS' VANILLA ASK YOUR GROCER

GROCERIES

Groceries, Meats, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
THEODORE M. GRAY
751-753 Woodward Ave. Grand 3, 4, 5 or 6.

CLOTHIERS

E. J. HICKEY CO.
Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes of Quality for Men, Boys and Girls
201-203 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

JOHN D. MABLEY—Men's and boys' clothing—the best in the world for the money. Mabley's Corner, Grand River and Griswold, Detroit, Mich.

DRY GOODS

HARRY P. WATSON
[illegible] Kercheval Avenue Hickory [illegible]
LADIES' AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS

JEWELERS

HUGH CONNOLLY
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY. OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
Hodges Bldg., Cor. State and Griswold Sts.
Main 2180. DETROIT, MICH.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

FURNITURE, rugs, carpets, draperies, pictures, frames. PRINGLE FURNITURE CO., 121-123 Gratiot ave.

STORAGE FURNITURE, nearly new, at bargain prices. SUMNER CO., corner Michigan and Fourth ave.

COAL AND COKE

COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD
"We Heat Detroit"
UNITED FUEL & SUPPLY CO., Chy. 3860

CARPET CLEANERS

CARPETS, Oriental and domestic rugs cleaned b your own process in new fireproof building. 548 Mt. Elliott ave. STAR CARPET CLEANING CO. James J. Trudell. Tel. East 3401.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

Northwestern Tire and Repair Co.
1330 Grand River Avenue
Steam Vulcanizing, all Tires, Gas and Oils
Phone Walnut 1306

MILLINERY

THE CORRECT HAT SHOP
60 Grand River Ave. W.
MRS. M. HOLMAN, MRS. L. E. HOWES

RATES—With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 8s. 8d. per inch per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 7s. 0d. per inch per insertion; 26 or more times, 6s. 8d. per inch per insertion.
Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 6d. per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 5d. per line per insertion; count 12 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS

ALL EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS should be sent through The Advertising Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, England. Telephone 9723 Central.

LONDON

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

KENSINGTON 470

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Valuations for Probate and Insurance
STUART HEPBURN & CO.
39/41 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S. W.

Eaton Square—An ideal Town House: 3 reception, 10 bedrooms. Garage (rooms over) and usual offices. Furnished 18 Gns. p. w. (or offer). Lease might be secured upon favourable terms.
A list of furnished houses or flats will be sent upon application.

TAILORS

Makers of Scotch Fabrics to The King.
HIGH CLASS TAILORING
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Coats and Skirts from 5 guineas ($25). Lounge Suits from 4½ guineas ($22.50).
Style, Fit and Finish Guaranteed.
A. C. GRANT, Ltd., 24 Maddox Street, London, W.

LESLEY LAY & LESLEY
Tailors and Breeches Makers
23, BUCKLERSBURY
(3 Doors from Mansion House)
Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C.
MODERATE PRICES
PERSONAL ATTENTION
Phone: 8030 Bank

FURRIERS

Perry's Moth Proof Bags
Are worth their weight in gold in preserving Furs, etc., from moths. Made of prepared linen, are strong, durable, and absolutely reliable. Closed by patent fastenings. Furs can be instantly removed for use and replaced. Size 30 inches wide by 36 inches deep, each 7s. 11d.; size 30 inches wide by 30 inches deep, each 9s. 11d.; size 30 inches wide by 62 inches deep, extra strong, each 12s. 6d. Post free. Furs cleaned, altered, and repaired at lowest summer prices.
Sole makers, ARTHUR PERRY and CO., Furriers, 12 Argyll Place, W. Phone: Gerrard 8307.

TOYS

THE JUNGLE TOYS
82 Richmond Rd., Earls Court, London.
Full list on application. Prices moderate.
Toys sent on appro. in United Kingdom.

PIANOS

Pianos—Organs
HARMONIUMS
New and Secondhand by the best Makers.
Exchanges. 5 to 65 gns. Hirings.
Tunings, Packing Free or Carriage. Repairs.
STAGG & SONS, Established 1867
56 Red Lion Street, HOLBORN, W. C.

DAIRIES

Telephone: Western 1782. Est. 1796
WRIGHT'S DAIRY
2 Westbourne St., Sloane Sq.
69 King's Road, Chelsea
Pure New Milk Direct from Farm
Chief Office: 46 Church St., Chelsea

HOTELS

Opposite the British Museum
THACKERAY HOTEL
Great Russell Street, London
Passenger Lifts. Fireproof Floors.
Bedroom, Breakfast, Attendance and Bath, 6s. 6d. per night per person.
Full Tariff and Testimonials on application.
Tels. "Thackeray, London."
Phone: Museum 1230-1.

LAUNDRIES

LAUNDRY
The Langholm Laundry
POINT PLEASANT
Putney Bridge Road, S. W.
Price List on Application

HILLSIDE LAUNDRY
Chiswick Park, W.
DYERS AND CLEANERS
All charges strictly moderate.

BOOTMAKERS

Boots and Shoes at Moderate Prices
W. AYLIFFE & SONS
34 Sloane Sq. and 116c Kings Road, S. W.
REPAIRS A SPECIALTY

PRINTING

PRINTING
For the Factory, Office, Shop or Home
HARTNOLL & SON
60 Robsart St., Brixton Brixton 1084

TO LET

PRACTITIONER living in suburbs and having furnished flat in Sloane Street (2 reception, bedroom, kitchen and bath) wishes to let same to another practitioner, retaining privilege of use of reception room few hours daily. MISS DRAKE, 177 Sloane Street. (Vict. 3138.)

UNFURNISHED UPPER FLAT TO LET, Church End, Finchley. 3 bed, 1 sitting room, kitchen, scullery, bathroom. Elec. light and gas. Back and front entrances. £48 p. a. till end December, thereafter £50. Apply 79 Stanhope Ave., Church End, Finchley.

TO LET until June next year. Comfortably furnished basement flat in central part of London. Six rooms, bathroom, kitchen, scullery. Electric light. Gas cooker and boiler. Telephone. C. Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

CUTLERS

J. GREGG & CO.
Hot Water and Electrical Engineers
Cutlers and Ironmongers
37 Sloane Square 196 Kensington

TABLE SUPPLIES

OLLIFF BROS.
PURVEYORS OF MEAT
33 Symons St., Sloane Square, S. W.
Phone: 635 Kensington

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

All the best New and Standard Works kept in stock, and sent per return post.
Truslove & Hanson, Ltd.
DISCOUNT BOOKSELLERS AND COURT STATIONERS
153, Oxford St. and 6b, Sloane St., London.
Samples of Stationery and Catalogues of Books sent Free on application.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Sloane Employment Agency
53 Sloane Sq., London, S. W.
Phone: 6165 Victoria
Rooms and Schools Recommended

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Knight Bros
Specialists in
LADIES' TAILORING
Moderate Prices
34 and 36 Oxford Street, W.
(Close to Tottenham Court Road Tube Sta.)
Phone: Museum 2368.

DRESS AGENCY
Bargains "Chic" Gowns, Costumes, etc. Eminent makers. As new, others entirely so. All prices. Superior Articles purchased or sold on Commission. 147A Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge (nearly opposite Tube).

THE MISSES TRIPP & ILLINGWORTH
(formerly Mrs. Reginald Talbot)
COURT DRESSMAKERS
43 Upper Baker St., London, N.W.
Phone: Mayfair 2591
Specialties—Artistic colouring and line.

Miss Allured
Specialist in Blouses and Hats
"MAISON BLEUE"
8 Holbein Place, Sloane Sq., S.W.

RIBBON ROSES
Boxes sent on approval.
La Jardinière, 4 Cleve Road,
W. Hampstead, N. W.

GOWNS, COATS and SKIRTS
MADAME HAYWARD
86 George Street, Portman Square, W. and at Sevenoaks.
Ladies visited at their own residences.

SPIRELLA CORSETS—Flexible, unbreakable, washable; ladies visited at own houses. JENNY ATKINSON, Vernon House, High St., Highgate, N.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER. Madame Pateau, 150 Queen's Road, Bayswater, W. Cuts, Fits, and Prepares Ladies' Materials for home work.

DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK
MRS. EVERSHED, 59 So. Molton St., W.
Established 1895.

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

J. R. CUTHBERTSON
BUILDER · DECORATOR ·
DRAINAGE EXPERT · ETC ·
TELEPHONE 613 VICTORIA ·
31A SYMONS ST
SLOANE SQUARE S.W.

PASSAGE AGENTS

CHAS. F. HORNCASTLE
Passage and Shipping Agent
invites those about to travel to consult him and get the benefit of his wide experience and personal attention.
NO EXTRA EXPENSE INCURRED
Call or write to 12, St. Helens Place
LONDON, E. C. Phone 3054 City
INSURANCE UNDERTAKEN

CLEANERS AND DYERS

SEND TODAY
Old Coat and Skirt
Bedyed or cleaned good as new
SPECIALTY—Gentlemen's suits (in 3 days).
Real lace carefully cleaned and repaired. Feathers, Boas, Gloves, Chintzes, Curtains.
Send for price list.
J. FAREY, 57 S. Molton St. W.
Phone 5343 Mayfair

LEATHER GOODS

BAGS, TRUNKS, Etc.
Repairs a Specialty.
Trunks taken in exchange.
TOM HILL, Actual Maker.
44, Sloane Square (next to station)
Phone: Vic. 5869 Est. 1870
Umbrellas Recovered and Repaired

STATIONERS

STATIONERY
Every variety of Stationery for Business, Professional, or Private use.
Samples and estimates free.
Partridge & Cooper, Ltd.
191-192 Fleet St., E. C. Phone 3366 City.

Work That Will Command Attention
PRINTING and STATIONERY
Send for samples and prices.
E. & S. BUTLER, 148 Stroud Green Rd., N.
Tel. Hornsey 132

PHOTOGRAPHERS

OLGA BASWITZ
Artistic Photographs
Portraits in Watercolour
39-41, Brompton Road Ken. 470

WANTED

LARGE bedroom required with use of bathroom by lady out all day. Near Sloane Square preferred. X 4, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

LADY out all day desires another to share small flat. N. W. district. Terms very moderate. Nr. tube. X. 4, Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand.

WANTED. Self contained flat, 4 rooms and bathroom, within convenient distance of Notting Hill Gate. MISS ARNISON, 53 Sloane Square, S.W.

PAYING GUEST received in private family. North London. Convenient City or West-End. 46 Hornsey Rise, N.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSE FURNISHERS
Smithers & Sons
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
Removals, Warehousing
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers
DECORATORS

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PRIVATE HOTEL, 31 Westbourne Terrace, near Hyde Park and 4 stations; single nights, and week-ends gladly catered for, or weekly from 31s. 6d.; excellent cuisine; personal supervision of proprietress. Telephone 2998 Padd.

RESIDENCE and Partial Board for literary women and workers. Gas fires (slot), in bedrooms. Electric light; baths; garden. Strict cleanliness. Excellent cuisine. Telephone. Principal, 81, Sinclair Road, Kensington.

AVONDALE PRIVATE HOTEL, W. C., 1 and 2 Tavistock Place, Tavistock Square. One of the most comfortable in London. Three minutes from Russell Square Tube. Terms from 38s. 6d. Phone 8543 Central.

NR. MARBLE ARCH—Comfortable home with board for a few ladies; bed-sitting rooms, gas stoves; well recommended; terms from £1.15.0. 18, Cambridge St., Hyde Park. Phone: Paddington 2467.

PRIVATE HOTEL, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 Prince's Sq., W.; most comfortable, facing gardens; moderate inclusive terms. Apply PROPRIETRESS: tel. Park 3532.

HYDE PARK, 38 Inverness Terrace—Board residence; excellent cuisine; exceptionally comfortable; nr. tube and Metropolitan; moderate terms. Tel. Park 185.

RICHMOND, 41 Montague Rd.—Paying guests received; close to terrace and park; station 10 min. Phone Richmond 849.

TYPEWRITING

FACSIMILE LETTERS—All kinds typing; telephone: 8567 Bank. PETERSEN-KARBERG, 27, King st., Cheapside, E. C.

TYPEWRITING, DUPLICATING, ETC.
The Talbot Typewriting Office
21 Mincing Lane, E.C. Phone: Avenue 6094

PICTURE FRAMING

PICTURE FRAMING
J. MIDDLETON, 231 King's Rd., Chelsea
Established 30 years

SCHOOL OF DANCING

MAYFAIR School of Dancing, 5 James St., Oxford St. (adjoining Times Book Club). Principals: Miss Flora M. Fairbairn and Miss Noona MacQuoid. Expert tuition to students of all ages in every branch of the art, including training of teachers. Terms moderate.

RESIDENCE FOR GIRLS

COMFORTABLE home is offered to one or two girls, whose parents, residing abroad, are desirous of having their children educated in Scotland. There is a first class school for girls at Kilmacolm, and Glasgow is within half hour by rail. Terms and particulars from MRS. MacDOUGALL, Inchmahome, Kilmacolm, Scotland.

SCHOOLS

HEATH CROFT PREPARATORY SCHOOL
28, Thurlow Road, Hampstead
Prepares for Public Schools, Osborne, etc.
THOROUGH INDIVIDUAL TUITION
Apply Principal MR. C. H. TASKER

VERNON HOUSE
BRONDESBURY, N. W.
Boys prepared for Public Schools and Osborne. Special School Buildings recently added.
Headmaster: H. Ernest Evans, LL. D.

KNIGHTSVILLE COLLEGE, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, London. Established 1877. School for the daughters of Gentlemen. Every home comfort. Highest references. Principals: Misses Wood & Oram.

THE ABBEY, Beckenham, Kent
Preparatory School for Boys
Spacious Buildings, Extensive Grounds.
Apply PRINCIPAL.

THE HALL, Beckenham, Kent—Good class school for girls; beautiful grounds; fine premises; home comforts. Principals, MISS KAY and MISS GILL.

WEYBRIDGE, Surrey. Queen's College (girls); pine district; modern education; exams.; tennis; highest references. MISS DUNSTAN, L. R. A. M. (Registered).

LOVEDALE—School for girls. Modern education in all its branches. LADY MOLTENO, Newell Hall, Bracknell, Berks.

RAYMONT, Shortlands, Bromley, Kent. High class school (girls). Home comforts. Usual games. Exams. Individual attention to backward pupils. The Misses Kendall.

SEASIDE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Portpool, Birchington-on-Sea, Thanet. For prospectus and particulars apply MISS FLORENCE BARNES.

HIGH SCHOOL, MARPLE, CHESHIRE. Specially recommended for girls requiring individual care. Prospectus on application to the Principals, Misses Richardson.

PARIS

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

ROUDET PENSION, 14 bis rue Raynouard, Trocadero. Superb view. Modern convens.; phone; electricity; excel. table.

BROMLEY, KENT

EXHIBITIONS

EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS, by CLAIRE SINCLAIR, at the Studio, 167 Widmore Road, Bromley. Afternoons daily from Sept. 18 to Sept. 30.

SOUTHSEA

RESTAURANTS

W. BRUNTON & SON
High Class Baker and Confectioner
SPECIALTY—CHOCOLATES
Our Own Make. From 2s. 6d. per lb.
RESTAURANT
High Class Cuisine Well Recommended
38-40, PALMERSTON RD., SOUTHSEA

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

SPIRELLA AGENCY
High Class Dressmaker
MADAME COX
9 Clarendon Road, SOUTHSEA

87 Palmerston Road, SOUTHSEA
MABEL HUXFORD
HAT AND VEIL SPECIALIST
Moderate Prices

HAIRDRESSERS

William Maurer, M. N. I. T.
HAIR SPECIALIST
Albert Road Junction, SOUTHSEA
Phone, Call or Write

BUILDERS AND DECORATORS

BUILDERS, DECORATORS
DRAINAGE EXPERTS
C. F. BROWN & SON
85, Marmion Rd., Southsea

BRIGHTON

JEWELERS

BOOTH
For
Reliable Watches, Clocks and Jewellery
18 Preston Street, Brighton

DAIRIES

THE SUSSEX DAIRY CO., Ltd.
Est. 1851. 43 St. James's St., and 2 St. George's Rd. Tel. P. O. 1405 and K. T. 1068Y. Rich pure milk delivered twice daily. Specialty: nursery milk.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, in semi-rural district. Detached modern residence containing 3 Reception, 6 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Stabling, Large garden. Apply Bostells Worthing.

TAILORS

ALBERT WILLMORE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
40 and 41 Surrey St., Brighton.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HIGHCLERE, 58 and 60 Brunswick Place, Hove. Board residence. Good position. Private sitting rooms if required. Tel. Nat. 2993 Hove. The Misses Crabbe.

EXHIBITIONS

Water Colour Drawings at
ALDRIDGE'S LITTLE GALLERY
35 Warwick St., Worthing

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"RUSTNORSTAIN" knives, never need cleaning. Large size 15s., small size 12s., half dozen. Postage 6d. IRELAND, Cutler, 203A Western Rd., Brighton.

CONFECTIONERY

YE OLDE BUNN SHOPPE, Pool Valley, Brighton. Delicious cakes and biscuits. Orders for abroad.

STATIONERS AND PRINTERS

Good Printing and High Class Stationery
FARNCOMBE'S LIBRARY
232 Eastern Rd., Brighton. Tel. 420X K. T.

BOURNEMOUTH

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BOURNEMOUTH. Berkswell, high class Pension, in own grounds, on the West Cliff. Near Sea, Trams, Winter Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. MRS. BRIDGMAN KING.

BOSCOMBE. "Greencroft," En Pension. South aspect, detached, garden, near sea, Chine Gardens, trams. Comfortable, quiet. Electric light. Moderate. MISS LEE.

BRISTOL

TABLE SUPPLIES

GROATEN
THE 8 MINUTE PORRIDGE-DE-LUXE
No Husk, Delicious Flavour
Sold in 2lb. packets by Grocers in England. Free samples and Recipes from
CHAMBERLAIN, POLE & CO., Ltd.
Dept. S. C., BRISTOL.

TAILORS

GILBERT C. SKINNER
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Westbury Hill, Westbury on Trym.
Telephone 17 Westbury
BRISTOL

SWEETS

FRENCH CHOCOLATES freshly made. BULLS EYES, CANDIES of all kinds; orders mailed same day as received; send for price list. Guilbert's, Park st., Bristol.

FLORISTS

FLORAL DEPOT
CHOICE FRUIT AND CUT FLOWERS
42 Park St., Bristol. Tel. 2248

STROUD

BOOKS

THE SESAME BOOK SHOP
LONDON ROAD, STROUD, GLOS.
Books of Every Description
Any book promptly procured to order.
Full London discount.
Bibles at all prices.

RUSKIN & COLDRUM POTTERY
Medici and other Colour Prints.
Carriage paid on orders over 25s.

TAILORS

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
Gold Medallist London 1912
ALFRED E. SHIPWAY
23, Lansdown, STROUD, Glos.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

DRY CLEANING, high class dyeing and feather dressing. J. THOMAS, 7 Lansdown, Stroud. Estd. 1848.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED

WANTED — Governess-Companion for young girl at the end of September or early in October, for England. All usual English subjects, French, good music essential; must be good at games and a cyclist. Happy home offered to any one suitable. Part time at sea-side and part at Midland town. Apply E. G., Monitor Office, 12 Norfolk St., Strand, London.

MUCH NEEDED—Odds and ends of wool to make quilts for our Prisoners of War. Please send to MRS. MACKENZIE, Ramslade, Bracknell, Berks.

CLOTHES PURCHASED

CLOTHES PURCHASED
Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Purchased
Highest value given. Prices on approval
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Est. 1868 ROCHDALE

TO LET

NORTH WALES. Well furnished house (with cooking and attendance) to let for winter months; 3 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, bath (h.c.). Sheltered situation, close sea, woods, station. Terms moderate. MRS. FLINT, Madresfield, Upper Promenade, Colwyn Bay.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, overlooking park and sea. Winter terms 2½ guineas weekly. 2 Reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom. Elec. lt. Gas cooker. Small garden. MISS LADE, 73 Egerton Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BROADSTAIRS—Comfortable board residence, near Sea. Pleasant lawn. Everything possible home made or home grown. Moderate charges. Stamp. Henley Lawn.

SWANAGE, Dorset. "Westbury," boarding-house near Station and Pier. Good views of Bay and Downs. Good bathing.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A three quarter length sable coat, trimmed with ermine. MRS. MACKENZIE, Ramslade, Bracknell, Berks.

MANCHESTER

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

"TWEEN" HATS
Humor the shape of the head to a sense of delightful ease.
A SHAPE for every FACE and a SIZE for every HEAD
The ONLY Felt Hat that is made in HALF SIZES.
None Genuine unless bearing this Design.
THE Tween HATS REGISTERED · NEW FITTING ·
Sole Makers
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER
Sole Agents for U. S. A.
Messrs. BILL & CALDWELL, 743 and 745 Broadway, NEW YORK

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Rickards OLD MILLGATE MANCHESTER
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, etc., of the most reliable character can be obtained from

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Horan, Smith & Co., Ltd.
Ladies' Tailors and Furriers
TAILOR MADE COSTUMES
to order, our specialty.
FUR COATS
in Coney Seal, Natural Musquash, Seal Musquash, Squirrel, Pony, etc., at moderate prices.
SKUNK SETS
Large stock to select from.
3 St. Ann St., and 81 Deansgate
Tels. "Ability Manchester."
Tel. 4030 Central.

Spirella Corsets
Flexible, Unbreakable, Unrustable
A year's guarantee with each.
Models for every type of figure.
Show Rooms—MANCHESTER
1 Police St. (Corner St. Ann St.)
Telephone 7247 City

TABLE SUPPLIES

Fish, Game, Poultry
All Kinds of Shellfish
AMBROSE & JOHN MILLER
4, 6 and 8, Victoria Market
Victoria Street
Phone—Manchester—2137 City

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Lancashire Cotton Goods and British Textiles
Firm of Manchester exporters are prepared to buy on Commission, all classes of goods for Colonial and Foreign markets, and provide the many advantages of a branch establishment in Manchester. A20, Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

SHOE SPECIALISTS

Specialists in Footwear
HARGAN'S
66 Cross Street, Manchester
Please send for Illustrated Catalogue

STATIONERS

Fashionable Stationery
Library Bindings
Illuminated Addresses
Examples on request.
GEORGE FALKNER & SONS
170, Deansgate, MANCHESTER

TAILORS

H. HARRISON, Ltd.
Ladies' and Gents' Tailors
Exclusive designs in high grade materials for Present wear.
81, Mosley St., MANCHESTER

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
32 Spring Garden, MANCHESTER
Opposite Parrs' Bank
CUTS A STYLISH COAT
combined with absolute freedom and ease.
Only finest quality goods stocked.
HUGH MACKAY, 32 Spring Gardens

GILDERS AND PICTURE FRAMERS

MILBORNE'S
Gilders and Picture Framers
10 GORE STREET
PICCADILLY,
MANCHESTER.
Near Queen's Hotel.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES

"JODELITE"
(Regd)
The Original British Wood Preservative
Has Stood the Test of Time (25 Years)
Manufactured only by
JOSEPH DEE & SONS,
5, Cross Street, Manchester
Contractors to H. M. Government.

EDUCATIONAL

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil; separate room for ladies; prospectus post free. 5, John Dalton st., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng.

WANTED

LADY requires post as housekeeper or companion where maid is kept. Capable of taking entire charge. Good needlewoman. References. A 22 Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

GENTLEWOMAN requires post as lady housekeeper or companion. References. A 21 Manchester Advertising Office, 14 St. Peter's Square, Manchester.

DEPARTMENT STORES

By appointment to their Majesties The King and Queen.
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Millinery Costumes
Dressmaking
Ladies' Tailoring and Outfitting
CABINET FURNISHING FURNITURE
CARPETS DRAPERIES
DECORATIONS CURTAINS
REMOVALS
RESTAURANT
Illustrated Booklets sent Post free on request.
DEANSGATE
MANCHESTER

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

For Selected Fruit and Flowers
Dingley's Ltd.
71, 73 Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.
St. Peters Square,
38 Piccadilly,
68 Oxford Street,
18 Old Millgate,
1 Cross St.
(Cor. of Market St.)

LAWN & HOWARTH
Household and Office Furniture
Re-Upholstering Promptly Attended To.
See quality and prices.
30, Deansgate Arcade, and St. Mary's Parsonage, MANCHESTER
Phone 4853 Central

LAUNDRIES

Est. 1886 Tel. 1163 Didsbury
The Withington Laundry
COTTON LANE
Withington, Manchester

SECRETARIAL TRAINING

FOR GENTLEWOMEN. Six months proficiency course; English shorthand, typewriting and business training. Prospectus. Miss Wilkinson, 45, Fountain st., Manchester

ROCHDALE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

LADIES BLOUSES
HOYLE & CO.
Albion House, Spotland Rd., ROCHDALE, ENGLAND.
New Delivery of Blouses for Summer Wear.
Printed voiles, all shades and sizes, prices upwards from 5s. 11d.
White Irish hand embroidered voiles, prices upwards from 7s. 11d. Approval if desired.

F. A. HEALD
Novelties in Millinery
at Popular Prices.
68, Drake Street.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

For HOUSEHOLD SOAPS
and WASHING REQUISITES try
HUTTON & EDDISON
109 Boundary Street, ROCHDALE

BOLTON

TAILORS

EXPRESSION is often conveyed by one's clothes. Something depends upon the tailor in striking the right note expressing your individuality.
SCHOLES & SCHOLES, Tailors
Nelson House, Bolton Tel. 1141

BLACKBURN

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spirella Corset Parlours
5 Wellington St. (St. Johns)
Professional Corsetiere

BLACKPOOL

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

JONES & WALTON, Spirella Corset Parlours, Blackpool, 3 STRONG LINES: "Genuine Spirella Corsets," "Beacon Paper Patterns," "Beacon Dressmaking Classes."

SPIRELLA Corset Parlours. MISS DUDLEY, 12 Central Beach, Blackpool (Nr. Savoy Café). Manicure and requisites, toilet soaps, tooth paste.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS, near Talbot Road station and Sea. Rowling & Hargreaves, 95 Lord St., North Shore, Blackpool.

MRS. McNEILL, Ivy Dene, 41 Bloomfield Road, South Shore, Blackpool. Apartments.

LIVERPOOL

TABLE SUPPLIES

Send Your Orders To COOPER'S
in Church St., LIVERPOOL
You get the best of everything in all departments. Provisions, Groceries, Fruit, Flowers, Hardware, etc.
New Enlarged Price List now issued. Copies free on request.
The finest Cafe in the provinces.
COOPER'S
Church Street, Liverpool

OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS

Samuel Banner & Co., Ltd.
Oil Boilers and Refiners
BANNER
3 Fazakerley Street, Liverpool.
Works Sandhills Lane
London Office 19 St. Dunstan's Hill

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

GEORGE HENRY LEE and COMPANY LTD OF BASNETT ST., LIVERPOOL
is the highest grade drapery and furnishing establishment in the North of England.

Helena Dailey
33 Hardman Street
Individual Tailor-mades for All Occasions
Telephone Royal 2167

E. & B. Parry MILLINERS FANCIES BLOUSES LINGERIE
Leamington House, Tue Brook, Liverpool
Tel. 509 Old Swan

SPIRELLA CORSETS. Guaranteed 12 months. Unbreakable. MISS BERRIDGE, Doreen, Menlove Avenue, Calderstones.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

Philip, Son & Nephew, Ltd.
20 Church Street, LIVERPOOL
Up-to-date Stock of
Books, Maps, Bibles and Prayer Books, Household Stationery, Fancy Goods, Artists' Materials, Toys and Games.
Reliable Goods, Reasonable Prices
Send Us Your Enquiries

CLEANERS

MY VALET
A high grade service for the cleaning, pressing and repairing of Suits and Costumes.
Booklet Post Free. Tel. 6197 C.
34 Moorfields and 60 Lime St.,
LIVERPOOL,
and at
Manchester and Leeds.

FRAMEMAKER & MANUFACTURER

Established 1838
RICHARD JEFFREYS
88 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL
CARVER, GILDER,
FRAME MANUFACTURER AND PRINT SELLER
Paintings cleaned and restored

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

DAVIES'
"THE GOLDEN HAND"
79 Church Street
LIVERPOOL
Shirtmakers and Hosiers to Gentlemen

ALFRED E. HYDE, Tailor, 47 South John Street, Liverpool. Moderate prices. Personal attention.

LEATHER GOODS

F. F. HUDSON
Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc.
Repair work a specialty.
1st Floor showrooms.
15a, Ranelagh St., Liverpool
The Book Bag Opp. Central Station.

PLUMBERS AND DECORATORS

ROBERTS BROTHERS, 39 Churchill St., Liverpool. Plumbers, Decorators, Joiners, and Estate Agents. Property repairs promptly executed. Tel. 3662 Royal.

HAIRDRESSERS

RITCHIE'S Hairdressing Saloon for Gentlemen. 7 Sweeting St., Dale St. (near Town Hall). Established 30 years.

Ladies only. Hairdressing. Manicure.
MAISON GROSSE, LTD.
Bold Place (Top Bold St.) Phone 4368 Royal

BOOTMAKERS

Established 1839
THIERRY
5, Bold Street, Liverpool
Court and Military Bootmakers.
Also London and Manchester.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

COAL—THOS. H. WRIGHT & CO., Est. 1889. Highest quality of coal at most moderate prices. 226 and 228 Crown Street, Liverpool. Telephone Royal 882.

PIANOS

S. VICKERS, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Tuning and Repairs a Specialty. 5 Newington (Bold St.), Liverpool.

LAUNDRIES

TROY LAUNDRY, 334 Stanley Road, Bootle. Phone: 1060. Clothes daintily laundered. Every care given. Prices moderate.

YORK

RESTAURANTS

THE ROSERIE
3 STONEGATE, YORK, ENGLAND.
Light Luncheons and Refreshments.
Home-made cakes made to order.

BIRMINGHAM

WANTED

WANTED experienced working help. No washing; no maid; small family. Not high wages. Berridge, 111 Aldridge road, Perry Barr, Birmingham.

ST. ANNE'S

BOOTMAKERS

For Reliable Boots and Shoes go to A. TRICKETT
North Crescent, St. Anne's-on-the-Sea

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified advertising is accepted subject to there being space on day scheduled, and, in case no space is available, on first feasible day thereafter.

EUROPEAN

LEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The Grand Pygmalion

YORKSHIRE'S GREAT SHOPPING CENTRE

For the best Value and most reliable Drapery, Silks, Millinery, Mantles, Furs and Fancy Goods, Furniture, Carpets and general House furnishings of all kinds, you cannot do better than visit our vast stores. Our 40 departments, each a shop in itself, have always the very latest ideas and fashions to offer at moderate prices.

Every visitor is at liberty to call and examine our goods without being in any way urged to buy. We believe that the visitor of to-day is the customer of to-morrow.

For particulars send for illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

Monteith, Hamilton & Monteith, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
Boar Lane, Bank Street, Trinity Street, LEEDS
Phone 659 Central. Telegrams: "Pygmalion, Leeds."

For keenest value in CHINA AND GLASS
DOYLE LTD., 59 Boar Lane

BOOTMAKERS

E. BARROWS & SON
FOOTWEAR
to your measure immediately by the Pedograde System
Ask or write for illustrated folder
10 KING EDWARD STREET, LEEDS
Telephone 873

RESTAURANTS

JACOMELLI
Restaurant and Cafe
Luncheon and Dinners a Specialty
Best Catering in Leeds
52, Boar Lane, LEEDS
Telephone 3363
and at 47, Southgate St., BATH

WATERPROOFS

WATERPROOFS
in endless variety
Our "NEW TALMA" Style for ladies and gentlemen.
Price 30/-
is excellent value.
THORNTON & CO., LTD.,
Home of Rubber
50 Briggate, LEEDS

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

Haiste & Son
Gentlemen's Outfitters
63 Vicar Lane
Corner of
Queen Victoria St.
LEEDS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Spirella CORSET
Tel. Cen. 2634
MISS ROGERS
Calvert Chambers
8 Commercial St.
LEEDS

BLOUSE SPECIALIST
GERTRUDE GOTT
196 Woodhouse Lane

MRS. DUCKWORTH
High Class Milliner
Hyde Park Corner Veilings a Specialty

TABLE SUPPLIES

HAROLD ROBERTS
FOR FRESH MEATS
Hyde Park Corner, LEEDS
Phone: 3587 Central

For Choice Fruit, Vegetables, Fresh Country Butter and Eggs,
TRY G. WALKER
Hyde Park Corner (Opposite Post Office), Tel. 137 Headingley. LEEDS.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

F. SCRIMSHAW
46 Woodhouse Lane, LEEDS
Sketch Portraits at reasonable prices
AT HOME PORTRAITURE
A Specialty. Distance no object.

PRINTERS

Prompt Attention and Fair Prices for
PRINTING and STATIONERY
From STEMBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.
Top of Albion Street, LEEDS.
Tel. 1162.

TAILORS

W. STEMBRIDGE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's TAILOR
16, ST. PAUL'S STREET
(Corner of Park Square)
Tel. 2950. LEEDS.

BOOKS

Brierley's Book Shop
33 Bond Street, Leeds. Phone: 34X
Large Stock of MODERN Poetry
Fountain Pen Depot

HAIRDRESSERS

B. HICKMAN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Boar Lane, Opp. Trinity Church, LEEDS.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

CARTER AND FRANKLAND
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
Hyde Park, Leeds. Tel. C. 2100

CABINET MAKER AND SHOP FITTER

B. INGLE, Joiner and Cabinet-Maker. Workshop: Back Harrison St., Leeds. Residence: 12 Cliff Rd., Hyde Park, Leeds.

SHEFFIELD

TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS

FOR GOOD STYLE AND BEST VALUE TRY
HAYCOCK & JARMAN
THE CITY TAILORS
10 PINSTONE ST. SHEFFIELD

HEATING AND VENTILATING

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers
19 Shrewsbury Road, Sheffield
Telegrams: "Grindrod, Sheffield"
Phone: 3290

HARROGATE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

ADA NETTLEFOLD
Milliner, Sports-Hatter,
Coater and Shirter.
39, James Street, Harrogate.

HOTELS

THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL
Ideal for Business or Pleasure.
From 7s. 6d. daily. Tele. 864.
R. COOK-WATSON, Proprietor.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS, permanent or temporary. Central position. 5 min. from all attractions. Mrs. Harold Brown, 24 Belmont Rd.

APARTMENTS. Central position, near Kursaal. Terms moderate. MRS. BRIGGS, Ryby Villa, 2 East Parade, Harrogate.

COAL

COAL
ARMITAGE & KETTLEWELL
24, Oxford Street, Harrogate. Phone: 581

BEVERLEY

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

"Town Talk" Plate Cloths
"TOWN TALK" POLISH CO., Beverley, Hull, Eng.

These Cloths will polish plain silver or Electro-plated Articles without the use of powder or paste.
They are self-polishing and quite harmless. They are one-third the price of Chamois Leathers and far superior for polishing purposes. They will polish until worn out.
5d. each, or 3 in a box, single size, 1/-, each cloth about 18 by 12 in. 3 in a box, double size, 2/- per box.
Postage Extra

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

T. R. SNOW
Millinery and Dressmaking
General Drapery at lowest prices.
3 North Bar St., Beverley. Telephone 188

GLASGOW

BOOTS AND SHOES

"FITWELL"
37 Renfield Street, GLASGOW
SPECIALISTS IN
MEN'S FOOTWEAR
THREE BRANDS
"FITWELL" "SELECTA" "OMEGA"
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

TABLE SUPPLIES

"ARBUTUS" FRUITS
Are the choicest quality obtainable and the price is right.
To be had in packets containing four tins, or in cases containing 24 tins.
JAMES WARDLE
73, Dunlop Street, Glasgow

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS
All makes of Typewriters for office work or home use.
Repairs, Typewriting, and Duplicating
DUNCAN & CO., The Typewriter Stores, 185, Hope Street, GLASGOW.

RESTAURANTS

Devonia Restaurant
82 West George St., GLASGOW.
(next Queen St. Station)
Special Three Course Luncheon 1s. 3d.

SHIP BROKERS

ERL. ANSTENSEN
SHIPBROKER
93 HOPE STR., GLASGOW
Telegrams: "Anstensen"

WRIGHTS AND BUILDERS

JOHN HOLMES & SON
Wrights and Building Contractors
400 South York Street, GLASGOW
Telephone 409 Gorbals

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

M. & A. RINTOUL
HOSIERS, GLOVERS and SHIRTMAKERS
10 Renfield Street, Glasgow
ALSO LADIES' GLOVES

CHEMICALS

GILMOUR & CO.
Chemicals and Colours
95 Pitt Street, GLASGOW

BRADFORD

PAINTING AND DECORATING

ARTHUR R. ROOME, Decorator
Oriental and other Art wares. Screens. Pedestals. Rugs. Mats. Photo frames. Unique presents.
201 Manningham Lane, BRADFORD
Telephone 579

RESTAURANTS

The TOKIO CAFE and RESTAURANT CO., Ltd.
PIECE HALL YARD—Near Exchange
Bradford, Yorkshire, England

BOOTS AND SHOES

A. R. SANDERSON
For Fine Shoes
45, Darley Street, Bradford. Tel: 5491.

DUBLIN

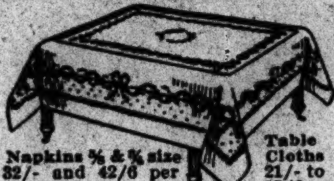
IRISH LINEN

Household Linens of Irish Manufacture

SWITZER & CO., LTD., keep a very large stock of the better class of above goods and their prices will compare favourably with those of any other house selling the same class goods. Their system of buying for cash at closest manufacturers' prices enables them to offer the very highest class at advantageous prices.

SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton Street, DUBLIN.

McBirney & Co., Ltd.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE, DUBLIN.
are famous for their
IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS
The quality, design and bleach of which are perfect, value unbeaten. Mail orders promptly attended to. Price List sent.



Napkins ⅝ & ¾ size 32/- and 42/6 per dozen.
Table Cloths 21/- to 25/6 ea.

SEEDSMEN

Dickson's Hawlmark Bulbs
FOR WINTER AND SPRING FLOWERING
Brighten the home and make the garden and greenhouse gay at small cost .... Thoroughly ripened, of mature age, propagated and grown from sound stock, and guaranteed true to name and colour ....
Moderate Prices, Detailed List post free.
ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, Ltd., 62, Dawson Street, Dublin.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

J. M. BARNARDO & SON Ltd.

Furs Cleaned Dressed and Dyed
Furs Repaired and Remodelled on the Premises
Finest Quality Skunk Collar, latest style, with fashionable round Muff.
Special Price 7 Gns. Set.
108 GRAFTON ST. DUBLIN

COYLE
LADIES' TAILOR
COURT DRESSMAKER
FURRIER
Furs remodeled, dyed and cleaned
24, Grafton Street, DUBLIN

G. P. MUMFORD
LADIES' TAILOR, FURRIER
Special attention to foreign and colonial orders.
18 and 19 Suffolk Street, DUBLIN

IRISH Lace Making. Standard Materials for Carrickmacross, Limerick and Irish Crochet Laces. MONYPENY'S, 39 Grafton St., Dublin.

J. SOLOMON, Ladies' Tailor (formerly at Switzer's). Moderate prices. Customers' materials taken. 51C Dawson st.

STATIONERS AND BOOKSELLERS

COMBRIDGE, Ltd.
18 and 20 Grafton Street
DUBLIN
Fountain Pen Specialists
WRITE FOR LISTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DIXON & CO.
Erne Soap Works DUBLIN
"FAVOURITE"
A pure free-lathering HOUSEHOLD SOAP in tablets
"ARBUTUS" TOILET SOAP
Specially suitable for the complexion.
"ARBUTUS" SHAVING SOAP
Creamy in use.

TABLE SUPPLIES

CALVERT
RANELAGH, DUBLIN
Grocer, Provision and Fruit Merchant
Tele. Rathmines 4 Y.

Co-Operative Producers, Limited
23 South Frederick Street
FINEST CREAMERY BUTTER
Eggs, Honey, Home-made Jams & Jellies
Tele. 190 X

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRERS

DOWDALL, 9 Molesworth St.
Repairs to Boots and Shoes
Good class work promptly executed.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

NORMAN ALLEN, Ltd.
4 Merrion Row
Painters and Decorators
General Repairs
Tele. 2284

RESTAURANTS

CAFE CAIRO
Light Luncheons a Specialty
DUBLIN, 59 Grafton Street

CONFECTIONERY

CAKES, CHOCOLATES
made by
M. DE MARTELAERE
125 Stephen's Green, Dublin
Phone 3697

HOTELS

HOTEL RUSSELL
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Moderate in Tariff. First Class Accommodation and Catering

BELFAST

OUTFITTERS

BOYS' ATTIRE
For Little Toddlers, School Boys and Youths
Suits, Overcoats, Jerseys, Knickers, Shirts, Hats, etc. Men's also
Write for Catalogue
JAMES 23, 25 & 27 Lombard St. Belfast

PRINTING AND STATIONERY

"SWAN" FOUNTPENS
Die Stamped Notehead Stationery
WM. BROWN & SONS, 30 Chichester St.

EDINBURGH

PHOTOGRAPHY

For best results in
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING
of Amateurs' Negatives
J. B. WATSON
5, Frederick St. and 13 Shandwick Place
EDINBURGH

TYPEWRITING

TYPEWRITING—MISS WALLER PATON, 21 Castle st., Edinburgh. Telephone No. 6373 Central.

HULL

BOOTMAKERS

M. S. HALLER & SON
BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS
Agents for "K," "Queen," and "Bective" Footwear.
50 Market Place, Hull. Tel. 263-Y Cent.

OUTFITTERS

S. C. BASTOW
Hosier, Glover and Gentlemen's Outfitter, 6, Silver St., and 2, 4, 6, 8, Arcade, HULL.
ALSO LADIES' OUTFITTER
Nat. Tel. 2850

OMAHA, NEB.

FLORISTS

K. C. & H. D. PARKER
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers, Decorations and Designs
City National Bank Building

TAILORS

EDWARD JOHNSON
Merchant Tailor
1815 FARNAM STREET
My Suits Grow Old Gracefully

CONFECTIONERY AND FLOWERS

ROGERS
Fine Confections and Cut Flowers
Mail Orders. 24th & Farnam.

JEWELERS

ALBERT EDHOLM
Omaha's Longest Established Jeweler
Diamonds—Pearls
Patek, Philippe Watches
323 South 16th Street, OMAHA, NEB.

SHOES

REGENT SHOE COMPANY
Most Exclusive Styles
The Onimod Shoe for Men

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.

FRELING & STEINLE
Hartman Wardrobe Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases and Good Leather Goods
1803 Farnam Street, OMAHA, NEB.

BOOKS

MATTHEWS' BOOK STORE
Largest Variety of Gifts for All Occasions
Leather Novelties for Travelers

STORAGE

Omaha Fireproof Storage Company
Pianos, Household Goods and General Merchandise, 806 S. 16th St., Douglas 4163.
OMAHA, NEB.

BALTIMORE

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MANN PIANO CO.
JOSEPH M. MANN, Prop.
Superior Victor Service
209 N LIBERTY ST
SEPTEMBER RECORDS ARE HERE
Call for Any Record, We Have It!!

Mann Piano Co.
209 N. Liberty St.
VICTROLAS $15 to $300
Terms to Meet Your Income
August Records on Sale
Monthly Bulletins on Request
Superior Victor-Service

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

HENDERSON'S
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS
316-318 West Lexington St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Script Engraving............	70c
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Solid Old English—Roman, Gothic or French Script......	$1.45
50 Engraved Cards and Plate, Shaded Old English..........	$1.75
50 Engraved Cards from Plate	35c

WEDDING INVITATIONS
and Announcements
Samples Sent Upon Request.

A POSTAL WILL BRING YOU Our illustrated list of Attractive and Unusual Gifts from $1 up to $10, or our Samples of Fine Engraving, Wedding Invitations, Visiting Cards, etc., also stamped Stationery.
LYCETT, Stationery and Importer
311 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

PRINTING

FOR BETTER PRINTING SERVICE our plant is now right on the premises.
THE C. C. GIESE CO.,
Call St. Paul 1111

TABLE SUPPLIES

John N. Matthews Co.
CANNED GOODS, OLIVES AND OLIVE OIL
Linden Avenue and Biddle Street
Opposite Richmond Market

GROCERIES

Very Best Groceries
J. L. APPLEBY CO.
844 PARK AVE., COR. RICHMOND ST.

LUNCH ROOMS

Virginia Lunch Room
211 E. FAYETTE ST.
For Ladies and Gentlemen
HOME COOKING PROMPT SERVICE

LEXINGTON MARKET

Fruits and Vegetables
CHAS. S. KEEN & SON
Stalls, Cor. Lexington and Eutaw Streets, Lexington Market,
Roland Park Delivery

Cooked Meats and Tongues
Chicken and Other Salads
OTTENHEIMER BROS.
781-783 Lexington Market
Factory 2308-2310 Frederick Avenue
Parcel post orders out of town

JEWELERS

The J. S. MacDonald Co.
JEWELRY DIAMONDS WATCHES
Wedding Presents
212 N. Charles Street, BALTIMORE

BANKS

NATIONAL MARINE BANK OF BALTIMORE, MD.
Capital Stock $400,000.00
Surplus 200,000.00
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Gay and Water Streets

SHOES

Quality Shoes For Men, Women and Children
Home of Good Shoes **WYMAN** BALTIMORE 19 Lexington Street

DEPARTMENT STORES

Velvet Hats The New In Millinery **For Fall**
Showing a very interesting assortment at $5.00, $7.50, $10, $12
Howard and Lexington Streets **STEWART & CO.** BALTIMORE MARYLAND
In Connection With James McCreery & Co., New York

Baltimore's Best Store
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
HOWARD AND LEXINGTON

DRY GOODS

HUTZLER BROTHERS Co.
BALTIMORE

TAILORS

THE SIGN OF STYLE
Morton C. Stout & Co. Tailors
26 E. BALTIMORE STREET
Dependable Suits and Overcoats Made to Order at Reasonable Prices

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

STRATTON SHIRTMAKER 226 N. Liberty St.
10% Off for Cash Within 30 Days | 3 Special Madras..$6.00 3 Extra Imported.$7.50

CLEANING AND DYEING

PARISIENNE DYEING CO.
LOUIS KATTEN, Prop.
CLEANSING—DYEING—PRESSING
413 W. Saratoga St. Phone St. Paul 3501.

PLUMBING

E. R. PRUITT
Registered Plumber, Gas Fitter, Roofing, Spouting, Stove and Furnace Work
Pratt and Fulton Sts. Tel. Gil. 640-J

BARBER SHOPS

FIDELITY BARBER SHOP
1425 Fidelity Building, Baltimore
G. W. WAGNER, Prop.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT STORES

S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST AND PENNA AVE.
Sell Sealed VICTOR RECORDS Exclusively
Full Value for Your Money. Fourth Floor.

Lansburgh & Bro.
August Blanket and Rug Sale
Offers extraordinary opportunities for big savings.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

"AEOLIAN-VOCALION"
The Phonograph that has made a musical instrument out of the talking machine.
Sold only, in Washington, by
O. J. DeMoll & Co. 12th & G Sts. Wash'ton, D.C.

FLORISTS

FLOWERS by Telegraph
Throughout the Civilized World
GUDE BROS. CO.,
1214 F Street, N. W.
Florists and Floral Decorators

FLORIST LANDSCAPE GARDENING
GEORGE H. COOKE
1102 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Woodward & Lothrop
Are Now Holding Their
ANNUAL SUMMER SALES
FURS AND BLANKETS
At Reductions from the regular season's prices.

W. A. FINCH, 2416 18th st. Col. 5510
Hardware, Paints, Glass.
Enamelware and Household Supplies

LAUNDRIES

THE MANHATTAN LAUNDRY
When WE clean
Palm Beach Suits
They look like new. 50 cents.
Call North 3954-3955

ARCADE LAUNDRY
Main office and plant, Arcade Building, 14th st. and Park road. Efficiency; quality; prompt service. A trial will convince you. Please call Columbia 3527.

AUTOMOBILES

HAYNES
REFINEMENT SPEED POWER
Washington, D. C., Agency
1529 M Street, N. W.
Connecticut Garage

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

All Remaining
SUMMER MILLINERY
At HALF COST Price
MADAME TIEBLE,
1304 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

SIDNEY WEST, Inc.
14th and G Streets, N. W.
MEN'S WEAR
Annual Summer Clearance Sale
All summer goods at and below cost

THE MODE
for the correct things in MEN'S WEAR
Eleventh and F Streets

FINANCIAL

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N.W.
Banking in all its branches.
3% PAID ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAILORS

J. W. CAMPBELL. Correct Tailoring.
406 Real Estate Trust Bldg.,
14th and H
SUMMER FABRICS. SUMMER PRICES.

KING'S PALACE
Department Store. 810 Seventh Street.
Displaying Stunning New Models in
Women's Fall Suits
At Popular Prices.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
Business and Social Stationery
Wedding and Special Engraving
Imported and Domestic Favors
Write Us For Prices
R. P. ANDREWS PAPER CO.
727-31 13th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The Stockett-Fiske Co.
Are Now Located at
910 E Street N. W.

JEWELERS

WATCH AND CLOCK EXPERTS. Box Chronometers, Nautical Instruments, etc. A. O. HUTTERLY, 808 14th St., N. W.

GARDEN SUPPLIES

GARDEN THINGS—Gazing globes, sun dials, bird baths, benches.
J. H. CORNING, 520 13th St., N. W.

TABLE SUPPLIES

IF YOU are particular about your meat we want your trade. E. T. GOODMAN, the reliable butcher. 2 phones. Arcade mkt.

F. L. SUMMY, 46 and 55 Riggs Market. Early Southern produce a specialty. Choice fruits and vegetables. Call North 681.

SHOES

Reliable Shoes and Hosiery
WM. HAHN & CO.'S
3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES
Cor. 7th and K Sts.
1914-16 Pa. Ave. 233 Pa. Ave., S. E.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

WM. C. MERCER, Painting & Decorating —Wall-paper, color schemes; good work; mod. prices. 1404 P st., NW. Tel. N. 635

NEW YORK CITY

STORAGE AND MOVING

STORAGE
NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Clean, separate, locked rooms
248-250-252 West 65th Street
Foreign and Inland Removals in Lift Vans
Bowling Green Storage & Van Company
Office, 18 Broadway, NEW YORK

NORFOLK, VA.

LAUNDRIES

COMPERE & SONS
PARISIAN LAUNDRY
Laundry, Dyeing and Cleaning
139 Church Street

SHOES

S. J. THOMAS CO., Inc.
"SHOES OF QUALITY"
228 Granby Street

JEWELERS

GALE-FORD COMPANY
JEWELRY OF QUALITY
229 Granby Street

JOPLIN, MO.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Haynes CLEANERS WHO CLEAN CHEMICAL DYE WORKS
AMERICAN HAT WORKS
Odorless Cleaners

LINCOLN, NEB.

LAUNDRIES

Try the Best Laundry
Cleaners, Pressers, and Dyers
WE USE SOFT WATER
2240 O Street Phone M-1579

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

CLEAN COAL
At Summer Prices
Let us have your order now.
GEO. W. VOSS CO.
B-6778. 2001 lbs. to the ton. 1528 O St.

TAILORS

McCORKLE & MARTIN
POPULAR PRICED TAILORS
124 South 12th Street Phone B-4152

COAL

CITY FUEL COMPANY
GUARANTEED COAL
103 N. 13th St., Lincoln, Neb. B. 3291

GROCERIES

Call F 2977
For Groceries and Meats
F. V. HALVERSTADT
10th and South Streets

INSURANCE

HENRY M. LEAVITT
INSURANCE AND BONDS
114 South 13th Street Phone B3529

SHOE REPAIRING

CINCINNATI SHOE REPAIR FACTORY
142 NORTH 12TH STREET
BEST WORK. QUICK SERVICE.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Women and Children as Market Gardeners

What cannot be done in the heart of a big city by thrifty earnest women and children must be stated with some caution before the Chicago City Gardens Association, Mrs. Laura Dainty Pelham, president of that association, declares. "Of course, city gardening is not new. We did not even originate the movement in this country, as Philadelphia anticipated us. I became enthusiastic over it when I was in Germany. It was so interesting to see those quarters of Berlin, Dresden, and Munich where the city authorities gave the dwellers in the city a chance to make their own gardens. Such tiny ones, too! Why, they looked like patchwork quilts. The tiny idea we are carrying out here, just as far as we can, also doing the intensive farming they know so well how to do in Germany. You would be surprised to see how much the families who belong to our club get out of a patch of ground 30 by 150 feet. One of our families made $7 on cabbages alone. Another family made its patch entirely supply the family table with vegetables, besides putting up enough to keep the family in good wholesome stuff for the most of the winter.

"When we organized this club, we had for its purpose the putting into use of acres and acres of vacant city lots, and by those people among us who are yet living in the crowded districts of the city, most of them from across the water where they had been used to working on land. Until one stops to think about it, one never realizes how homelike it must seem to our new citizens to be working on a little garden patch of their own. They all love flowers, love to see them grow, and above all have the old-world ability to get much out of little. There is little chance, in the tenement homes they try to establish among us when they first come over, for the mothers and children to express themselves. There is little chance for activity. So the doorstep and curb, the street and alley, take the place of the field to them. With this opportunity given them to get back to the land, they are finding a place where all their love of color, oftentimes very conglomerate, their love of growing things, and their native thrift, find expression. At first, we have to make a few regulations, because we feel this ought to be as educational as it may be. We eliminate and construct; we furnish all the seed, we do the fertilizing and, the first year, we furnished the services of an experienced young farmer who surveyed the land, planned the crops and overlooked the distribution and planting of the seed." He also superintended the draining of the land, the laying of water pipes, and the settling of international differences of opinion arising among the aggregation of nations working in such close proximity. His work was valuable along this very line. We have four tracts of land in different parts of the city.

"A great many cities are doing this kind of work, and every city can do it. We find that many firms owning land are glad to let us use their vacant lots. Women could keep the vicinity of their own homes far prettier if they could get the permission of owners to let out the vacant spaces in small farms. The government is very generous in cooperating with these neighborhood schemes by sending seeds and helpful hints, from the department of agriculture. There is nothing started in recent years which is going to help us so easily to persuade our citizens in crowded districts to go back to the land. We have already, through the joy which our farmers get, as well as the profit they find in the season's work, no less than six who have already become prosperous market gardeners. We insist upon straight lines, and we rarely have any trouble getting them to see why. Nearly all want a border or a tiny bed of flowers in the vegetable garden. Some walk many miles to see some garden, then come back and imitate it. We give no prizes, for the joy of success is all they need. There are some good things about their being so near together. The industrious are a constant stimulus to those who are inclined to loaf. The gardens are lined with baby carriages; babies dig in the dirt, or, if big enough, learn how to weed and help mother. I say mother because, though some of the gardens are made and cared for by the men, more are cared for by the women and children. Last year one woman made her garden, cared for it all, and by it raised enough to support herself and three children. To see the joy they get out of watching the onions come up, the tomatoes grow ripe, or the squashes and cabbages grow large and fine, makes every effort to push such an enterprise in the heart of the city worth while. The thrifty gardener can easily clear from $25 to $35 per season, besides having the use of all the vegetables he needs.

"The demand for the lots is far in excess of the supply. Every lot has had its story of joy and profit. The socializing effect of the idea is very great, as these new citizens are brought together in the open air, each busily bringing out beauty and utility. They learn each other's point of view, learn to respect it, often to utilize it; and a feeling for the rights of others in close proximity is most valuable to citizens of a democracy. In our bungalow, we are teaching them cold canning of their vegetables which will, we hope, prove successful. They can go into these houses to rest and get cool, take care of their babies and exchange ideas. They do exchange ideas, too, even if they don't speak the same language. Some of these young people get hints for occupations other than farming; a study of flowers is possible and the chemistry of the soil. Some of the gardens show great taste and beauty of arrangement. Some who were crude in their efforts and arrangement last year have shown marked improvement this season, proving the educational value of the idea."

Advice to High School Girls on Dress

"In our costumes we should have a higher ideal than mere fashion. While we are willing to think for ourselves and to express our ideas freely on most subjects, in the matter of clothes we too often allow some one else to do our thinking for us. We follow the fashions blindly for fear that we will not look quite like everybody else," says Miss Anna M. Cooley, in addressing high school girls on the subject of beautiful and appropriate dress.

"To be merely fashionable is to be of the thousands; to wear artistic and individual costumes is to be well dressed. It is not for the benefit of womankind that the fashions are made to change so frequently, but to enrich manufacturer, modiste, and fashion-book maker. Fashion is also governed by traditions which determine many styles, as well as the competition of leaders of fashion. Each generation is in the grip of social customs; we submit unconsciously to the survivals of style. It is not a matter to be treated lightly; so much of comfort and good looks depend on the garments we wear that they deserve intelligent thought.

"Instead of mere novelty, the attractions offered by dressmakers should be graceful, beautiful, and becoming garments. Change we want, but let us accept only such change as is for the better, in the direction of either comfort or beauty, or both.

"A discussion of costume would be incomplete without a word on simplicity, for ninety-nine out of every hundred costumes are spoiled by a lack of it. Simplicity is not plainness nor stupidity, but the intelligent omission of the superfluous. Being well dressed often means knowing what to leave off. Every bit of trimming, every line, every button or bow or feather either adds to the beauty of the costume or detracts from it. Because one band or bow is good, it does not necessarily follow that ten are better. Imbecility of ornament, trimming without reason, spoils a great number of costumes, but every bit of trimming that improves a costume fills a place that would be empty without it. It often seems as if women dress and purchase their costumes without looking in the mirror. Stout women, who sometimes wear gay colors, material with big figures, and large picture hats, should know enough to avoid anything but the most simple lines, figures, and inconspicuous colors. No woman is well dressed in a costume which is exaggerated, and especially when it verges on lack of refinement. The too-scant skirt, the low-cut neck or transparent skirt are all forms of exaggeration, and they show extremely bad taste.

"A study of beauty, wherever it is found in painting, sculpture, architecture, or nature, will aid in its appreciation and so help in its application to the costume. Beauty will be found to be not necessarily the result of costliness, but of artistic appreciation. Simplicity may aid in the selection of costume, so that the mad race of attempt to conform to style may not consume so much time and energy.

"If I were to mention a woman's 'uglifiers,' I should first name the inappropriate gowns and hats. Although a thing may be good in itself, it does not exist alone, nor is it seen alone, but in relation to its surroundings. A girl's light blue or pink 'party gown' does not make a pretty 'dress-up' street or school dress. Nor does a big hat loaded with feathers make an attractive morning hat. A girl is never well dressed if she wears anything which is too ultra for the community in which she lives. That which is appropriate for the formal city drawing room is entirely out of place in a small town. Gowns should be appropriate to the occasion on which they are worn. The business girl's dress should be simple and adapted to her daily uses. Girls should early learn to criticize their own clothing in relation to its appropriateness to the time and place in which it is to be worn.

"Another 'uglifier' is imitation. The shirt waist, of coarse material covered with lace and cheap embroidery, is in bad taste. Far better and 'smarter' is a plain, well-tailored waist that is all it pretends to be. Other imitations to be avoided are satins, laces and jewelry of a cheap quality. Uncomfortable, untidy, soiled clothing is irritating and does not make for good nature. Clean, appropriate, neat clothing cultivates self-respect.

"The artistic gown, then, is appropriate to the occasion on which it is worn; it is of good material, neat, convenient, graceful, allowing for free movement. It is free from superfluous trimming, it is restful to look at rather than disquieting, in color and design it is persuasive, not self-assertive; it emphasizes in every way the charm and individuality of the wearer. Such a costume requires intelligent thought and study, which is more than justified by the result.

"Jewelry, when worn thoughtfully, is adornment and often enhances the loveliness of a face. Selection should be carefully considered in relation to the costume with which it will be worn, in order that it may not be simply a costly display, extremely vulgar. Not only the costume but the individual advantages and shortcomings should be studied, and jewels worn that will add to the attractiveness of appearance. Young girls do not need jewels when they are appropriately and becomingly gowned. Jewels appeal because of their beauty, and, when worn, they should be chosen in relation to the coloring of the wearer. Many of the semi-precious stones, although inexpensive, have true artistic charm and are beautiful, both in color and setting. They are entirely appropriate for girls. When the correct color combinations are made, such jewelry may add just the brilliant touch needed to complete the costume. The coloring of the jewels should be in harmony with the gown — corals with salmon rose, warm grays, and yellows."

Farina Muffins

Many times tested is the following recipe, invented by a lady for use in her home, and very delicious have the little biscuits proved when made according to its rule:

Take 1½ cups of white flour and ⅓ cup of white farina, 1 egg, 1 scant tablespoon of butter, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, ⅓ cup of white sugar, ½ teaspoon of salt and enough milk for a nice batter. Beat together the egg, butter, sugar and salt, and then add gradually the milk and flour; afterwards beat all together, put into a muffin pan and bake 20 minutes. These muffins are especially dainty for luncheon, when baked in tiny form.

Candied Fruits

Candied cherries, peaches and other small fruits may be made quite easily and will form an attractive dish of comfits at the luncheon table. To make them put into a saucepan one cup of brown sugar, a third of a cup of sirup, one teaspoon of vinegar, one tablespoon of glycerine, and a half cup of water. Boil without stirring until it is brittle, when put into ice water; then remove from the fire and let stand for three minutes until the sirup ceases to boil. Place the fruits to be candied on a shallow buttered pan, pour the sirup over them, and set away to cool. Marshmallows may be candied in this way and they are delicious.

In Preparing Vegetables

When peeling onions, keep the hands under running water. The hands will not be scented or stained and the eyes will not be affected. Soak potatoes for half an hour in water in which a teaspoon of baking soda has been dissolved and the skins will not stain the hands.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Striped and plain material in combination

Stripes were never more fashionable than just now, and, if properly worked up, they are delightful. In the sketch is shown the charm of stripes in combination with a plain material. The drop shoulder effect, the large cuffs and pockets, too, are all smart and new. The material used is Chinese blue linen striped with ecru, and the trimming is in plain ecru. A brown velvet knot at the neck makes a splendid color combination of the whole.

Midsummer Vegetable Recipes

The right way to cook any vegetable is to put it directly into freshly boiling water, and keep the water boiling during the cooking process. Remember the vegetables are to be put into the water, not the water poured over the vegetables. Add salt in proportion of a teaspoonful to one half gallon of water for green vegetables.

Underground vegetables, roots and tubers, and also the vegetables whose stalk is eatable, should be cooked in unsalted water, as salt tends to toughen their woody fiber. Soft water, even, is to be preferred to hard for cooking vegetables of that nature, says an old cooking magazine. Demonstrate this fact to your own satisfaction by cooking white turnips both ways. In the one case, they will come out mealy and delectable; in the other, that is, cooked in salt water, they become hard and coarse.

FRIED TOMATOES WITH CREAM GRAVY

Cut tomatoes which are not too ripe in inch slices, dust with salt, pepper and flour; brown quickly on both sides in hot butter, then pour over them thin cream to nearly cover, and simmer five minutes. Lift the slices carefully on a platter and thicken the gravy with the beaten yolk of an egg stirred into a half cup of cold cream or rich milk; do not let it quite boil; pour over the tomatoes as soon as it thickens and serve hot. This is a favorite dish.

FRIED CORN WITH BACON

Cut the grains from four or five ears of tender sweet corn and put in the same pan in which the bacon has already been cooked and removed; pour off some of the fat, if too much remains in the pan; add half a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of black pepper; cover with close lid and fry over a slow fire for 10 minutes. Stir often. This is a good breakfast when camping. Cut the toast in triangles; have it thin, well browned and serve hot.

TOMATOES STUFFED WITH CORN

Scoop out the center from firm good-sized tomatoes. Cut enough tender corn from the cob to fill two cups. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, also salt and pepper to taste. Fill the tomato cups with corn, place them in a buttered baking dish and bake a half hour in a moderate oven.

BEET GREENS

Take the tender tops of young beets as well as some beets themselves. Wash thoroughly and boil until tender in slightly salted water. Drain, chop, season and serve with a garnish of hard boiled eggs, crumbled.

TSUKEMONO

Japan offers us a new and appetizing way of serving cucumbers. Peel four ripe, medium-sized cucumbers; cut into four parts and wipe dry. Heat one and a half tablespoonfuls of melted butter; add a finely sliced onion and a seeded green pepper shredded; fry for ten minutes, stirring often, then lay the cucumber over; season with a scant teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of curry powder, four tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar and a tablespoonful of sugar. Boil five minutes, then set in the oven for thirty-five minutes, basting the cucumbers often. Remove and turn on to a hot dish, sprinkle with a little chopped parsley, then serve.

CORN PIE

Cut the kernels from ears as for stewing. Make a rich pie paste, line a deep baking dish with it as for oyster pie and put into it alternate layers of cut corn and little blocks of dough. Dot each layer with bits of butter and season to taste. Cover all with a very liberal quantity of milk. Put on a top cover of pastry and bake until a rich brown.

STUFFED ROASTED GREEN PEPPERS

Cut off the tops of the peppers and remove the seeds. Make a forced meat of minced chicken and rice, seasoned with salt and onion juice and softened with melted butter. Fill the peppers with this, arrange them in a baking dish, pour about them a little gravy or stock, that they may not burn, cover and bake in a moderate oven for an hour. Uncover and brown.

Rhubarb Jam

Six pounds of rhubarb, 6 pounds of sugar, 2 ounces of root ginger. Peel the rhubarb and weigh after peeling. Cut into pieces about two inches long and put it into a large basin with the sugar and the ginger which must be bruised and tied in a muslin bag. Leave this for three days, stirring it gently each day to help the sugar dissolve, says The Queen, London. Strain the liquor from the fruit the third day, boil it to syrup, and pour over fruit while hot. Let it stand for three days without stirring, then pour all into a preserving pan, taking the ginger bag out, and boil from half to three quarters of an hour after it comes to the boil. Pour into clean, dry jars and cover. Root ginger, bruised and tied in muslin, or ground ginger is generally used for jams.

Candy in Pails

Summer, when new ideas appear so rapidly in the candy shops, is showing among the latest notions small wooden Dutch pails or tubs filled with a variety of small packages of candies. In some of the pails favors are also included; the latter are especially nice for bon voyage gifts. The pails are tinted in pastel colors and decorated with somewhat futuristic flowers in gayer tints. Unlike the average pail, these are wider at the bottom than at the top. They make very nice sand pails, however, for the children at the shore, after they are emptied of their original freight.

Dainty Pillow for Baby

A pretty pattern for the baby's pillow is made of a heart-shaped cretonne, covered with dainty lingerie. A dainty effect is obtained by drawn work in the center, and a trimming of openwork lace. The pillow is comfortable filled with either cotton or milkweed seeds. The latter make a very soft pillow.

The Antiquity of Embroidery

Embroidery is one of the oldest of arts. The most primitive people have made use of the needle in this way, and do today. Among the relics of the Swiss lake dwellers have been found the crudest of needles, proving the antiquity of this form of handiwork. In the museum at Cairo, Egypt, there are several fragments of linen woven in blues, greens, reds and black, and ornamented with needlework. The lotus-flower designs of Egypt are charming, and one piece bears the name of the owner, of the fifteenth century B. C. In the British Museum in London, and the Louvre in Paris, are to be found interesting pieces of old Assyrian and Persian embroideries dating back to 485 B. C.

Many of the Biblical writers of the Old Testament mention the use of ornamented textiles. Pliny, in his writings, mentions the embroidered garments of the Phrygians. The examples which remain of Roman embroideries of about the fifth century show figures, animals, birds, flowers and foliage. The method of making was really weaving, supplemented with decoration. Later the influence of the Christian era is seen in the work and in the symbols used. There is also a greater choice of color. Later examples show pictorial Bible scenes. One notices, in studying the history of embroidery, the influence of the Byzantine style of the highly conventionalized forms. This lasted for several centuries, until probably the thirteenth century.

There are also many interesting examples in museums of embroideries of the middle ages. While this work was used to adorn curtains, garments and articles of household use, the pieces preserved were generally those used in worship. There are records of the guilds of embroiderers of the middle ages. In England the art was a favorite employment for many centuries, and flourished especially during the thirteenth century.

Linens embroidered in wools, silks and metallic embroidery were very beautiful. The famous Bayeux tapestry is 231 feet long and 20 inches in width. It depicts in embroidery, in 72 scenes, the conquest of England by the Normans. It is embroidered in worsteds in eight colors, on linen which is now light brown from age.

There are many interesting examples of French embroidery characterized by great beauty. The schools of painting influenced the work of the embroiderers, and pictures were copied in great detail, showing draperies beautifully shaded, simulated marbles and architectural designs. There are also many interesting examples of applique, where figures and designs have been cut from velvet and other materials and embroidered in places.

The embroideries of Italy show great skill and beauty. Many are worked in gold and silver and silks of many colors on wonderful materials of silk and velvet. The designs were often made by well known artists. There are many beautiful examples also of applique, couching, and cut work on linen. Some of the Sicilian examples are interesting and follow those of Italy, in quilting and padding with wool to throw in relief the design.

Spanish embroideries reflect the influence of the Arabs' oriental patterns, and many of the old German embroideries follow the Byzantine traditions.

Indian, Chinese, Turkish, and Persian embroideries date back to early times. Many of these are beautiful in texture and design. Some Indian and Turkish embroideries are enriched with pieces of glass, tinsel, and beetle wings. Chinese and Japanese embroideries are usually done in silk on a background of silk. Japanese designs are more pictorial in character, while the Chinese include dragons, birds, and flowers. The surface effect of some of the Chinese embroideries is often wonderfully smooth and regular. In the Persian embroideries of carpets, robes, and hangings, a preference is shown for floral designs. In the Victoria and Albert Museum is a beautiful linen prayer rug, quilted and embroidered in chain stitch of silks in yellow, green, white and red. The design is a floral one.

With the complexity of modern civilization, the interest in the making of beautiful embroideries in England and America has somewhat subsided. The royal school of needlework in England is now reviving the interest and there is much improvement over the seventeenth and eighteenth century examples. The influence of the art of William Morris and Burne-Jones was felt in the embroidery of the nineteenth century and helped to improve the designs.

Raspberry Sherbet

Make a sirup of one cup of sugar and two cups of water, boiling it 10 minutes. Crush together two cups of raspberries and a half-cup of currants. Soak one teaspoon of granulated gelatine in two tablespoons of cold water 10 minutes, then dissolve over hot water. Add the fruit and dissolved gelatine to the sirup, a quarter-cup of which has been reserved. Mix all well together and freeze, using equal portions of ice and salt. When half frozen, open the can, taking care that no salt gets into the sherbet, and add a meringue made by beating the white of one egg until light, and then add a quarter-cup of sirup to it. This meringue seems to make the grain of the sherbet finer and the gelatine prevents its ready dissolution. Finish freezing, pack in salt and ice, and let stand several hours.

Crystallized Daisies

The newest thing in bonbons is the crystallized daisy. The petals are dipped in white sugar and prepared as rose petals are. With the daisies the stem and leaves are not used; in serving, the needed greenness is supplied by using crystallized mint leaves with the daisies. For the dinner or luncheon table, place these flowers on a small plate or bonbon dish and arrange them flat, with a background of the mint leaves.

Chocolate Paste in Reserve

In order to make hot chocolate, iced chocolate, or cocoa on very short notice, prepare a chocolate paste by cooking together 1 cup of chocolate (or cocoa), 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup of cornstarch, 1 teaspoon of salt, and 2 cups of water, until smooth and glossy. Put into glass jars and, when desired for use, take out the quantity necessary, 2 teaspoons to a cup, add the milk, heat, flavor, beat well, and serve.

When Vegetables Burn

If a pot of vegetables dries out and is found to be burned on the bottom, lift it off the fire at once and set in a large pan of cold water, leaving about six minutes. Then turn the vegetables out into a clean pot. You will not detect the burned taste.

Chop Suey

Cut one pound of pork shoulder into small pieces; do the same with two pounds of beef shoulder. Stew both in a very little water until they are tender. Add to them one quart of onions fried to a brown, twelve stalks of celery cut fine, one or two cans of mushrooms. Thicken this mixture with a small package of vermicelli. This is to be served with rice, cooked separately.

Free From Tallowy Taste

Mince pies, made from mince meat in which boiled tongue is used and no suet is included, will be found to be entirely free from any tallowy taste when served cold.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

The Young William the Conqueror

Now that Godwine was gone, King Edward (the Confessor) had a visitor come to see him, who perhaps would not have come, or have been allowed to come, while Godwine was at home. This was no other than his cousin, William Duke of the Normans, who lived, as you know, to conquer and reign in England. This Duke William was now about twenty-three years old, and he had been duke ever since he was seven years old. For his father, Duke Robert, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, from which he never came back; but before he went he made the Normans swear oaths to his little son. William's mother was named Herleva or Arlette; she was the daughter of a tanner at Falaise, where Robert had a castle in which he lived before he was duke. . . . But William, while he was a boy, had a wise and good guardian, called Count Gilbert, and at this time his lord the King of the French, Henry the First, did his duty very faithfully by his young vassal. So young William kept his duchy through all these difficulties, and, as he grew up, he showed himself to be very brave and wise, and in 1047 he gained a great victory over the rebels at a place called Val-es-Dunes, where King Henry came to help him. Duke William governed his duchy very well and wisely, and under him Normandy became one of the most flourishing parts of Europe. He also encouraged learning and the arts, and built several grand churches, and for the most part put very wise and good men in his bishoprics and abbeys. In short, William was a very great prince, and, had he stayed in his own country, we might have called him a very good prince also. But he was very ambitious, writes Edward A. Freeman in his "Old English History for Children," and always bent on having his own way, and though I do not think he was one of those who took any pleasure in cruelty, he did not scruple to do the most cruel things if they at all served his purpose. Well, this Duke William came over to see his cousin Edward, and, with so many Frenchmen in the land, he must have felt himself quite at home. Most likely it was now that he began to think that it might not be a hard matter to succeed his cousin in a kingdom which already seemed half Norman. And, as William always said that Edward had left him the English crown, it is most likely that Edward did make him some kind of a promise at this time.

Diamond

1. In declare. 2. Offered. 3. A support for pictures. 4. Tropical fruits. 5. Denial. 6. Indicated. 7. Decreed. 8. Gloomy. 9. In declare.—St. Nicholas.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Omitted Measures: 1. S-peck-s. 2. S-ell-s. 3. E-rod-e.

Your Clothes Won't Need Pressing at the Journey's End

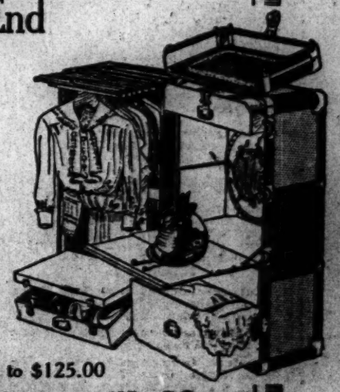
if they're hung in—

HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS

The patented "cushion top" assures "Not A Wrinkle At The End Of The Trip."

Winners of the only Grand Prize on Wardrobe Trunks at San Francisco, 1915, for utmost in convenience, capacity, service.

Sold by Leading Trunk and Department Stores



Prices From $25 to $125.00

THE HARTMANN TRUNK CO.

CHICAGO Factories: Racine, Wisconsin NEW YORK

ALL HARTMANN products covered by patents

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

ALWAYS FRESH

THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

Knox Sparkling Gelatine

(Granulated)

Franklin Mills Entire Wheat FLOUR

is an all-the-year-round food. If you do not care for a meat diet in the Summer time why not try it? Booklet of Recipes FREE.

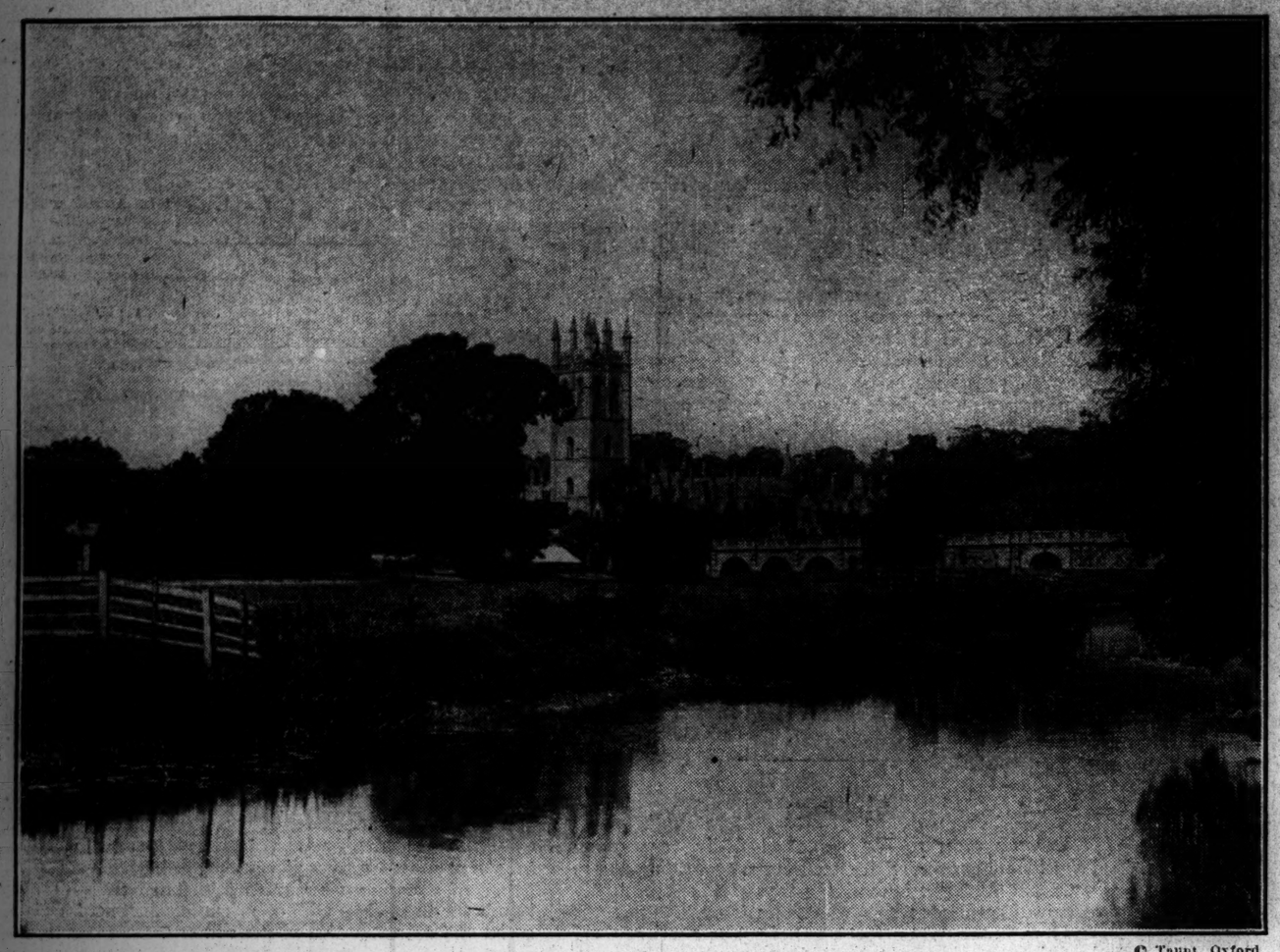
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Kayser Silk Stockings

Wards

Wardwore & Sawaco

THE HOME FORUM



© Taunt, Oxford

The River Cherwell at Oxford, Magdalen College in the Distance

Many have sung or magniloquently prosed the charms and beauty of the river Thames, and at all seasons. Thus writes William Sharp: "It has had laudation at every turn, from the Pool or Wapping Stairs at slimy ebb to the Bells of Ouseley in odoriferous drought, when a lamb could step across 'Thames' onward-sweeping silent flood' in safety."

"There has been enough epithetical silver lavished on the mud-saturated flood of Thames to have exhausted any other

The Beginning of a Friendship

Richard Henry Stoddard says that when he first saw Bayard Taylor, and thus began their deep and lasting friendship, he found Taylor in the editorial room of the New York Tribune, of which he was one of the minor editors. Stoddard's errand was to inquire the fate of a poem which he had sent to the Union Magazine, a periodical which Taylor was editing for Mrs. Caroline Kirkwood during her absence in Europe.

"This room," Mr. Stoddard says, "was in striking contrast to the editorial rooms of the great metropolitan journals of today. One was not carried up to it by elevator, nor on reaching its entrance debarred until he should write his name and state his business on the slip of paper which is now insolently furnished him for that purpose. On the contrary he groped his way up several flights of dirty, rickety stairs until he reached the composing room where the editors were penned like cattle. I found Taylor in one of these little pens. Compositors were at work close by his desk, which was lumbered with books and newspapers. It was one of two desks placed back to back, for the accommodation of himself and a fellow editor, who was charged with the shipping news.

"'Is Mr. Bayard Taylor here?' I asked in a general way. . . .

"The one who was nearest me looked up from his work, and replied, 'I am he.'

"'My name is Stoddard,' I said, 'and I have come to see whether you can use ——'.

"Here I named an early production of mine, which, I believe, was addressed to Oblivion (if so, it has reached its destination) and he assured me that he not only could use it, but that it would appear in a certain number of the Union Magazine. . . .

"He must have risen during his conversation, for I saw that he was taller than myself. I have before me now a vision of him in his young manhood,—tall, erect, active-looking and manly. There was a kindness and courtesy in his greeting which went straight to my heart, and assured me that I had found a friend."

"Bayard Taylor and I met at night usually for neither could call the day his own; he had his work to do on the Tribune and I had mine to do in the foundry. . . . There was but one night in the week when he could do as he pleased and that was Saturday night. I looked forward to it as a schoolboy looks forward to a holiday and was happy when it came. I have forgotten where his rooms were, but as nearly as I can recollect they were on Murray street, not far from Broadway. They were sky parlors, as the saying is, for he liked a good outlook; and besides, they suited his purse, which was not plethoric. In the first of these rooms, which was set apart for his books there was a little table at which he wrote late into the night. . . . It was poetry which made us friends, and we never spent a night together without talking about it, and without reading the poems we had written since our last meeting. If the muses had favored me, I brought their favors with me, and mouthed them out in innocent audacity. I thought well of my attempts, no doubt, but never in my wildest moments did I dream of comparing myself with him. He had an imagination which surpassed mine, a command of the fervors and splendors of language and an intuitive knowledge of rhetoric and of sonorous harmonies of rhythm."

Oxford University and Its Founders

"Our friend read with assiduity the history of Oxford," says Hugh de Sélincourt in "Oxford from Within," "and learned how the buildings slowly gathered and developed from hostelries to halls and from halls to colleges: how the real beginning of the Studium Generale at Oxford is due to a settlement therein of a body of Masters and Scholars in or about 1167, in consequence of an exodus from Paris, caused by the royal edicts, and the consequent failure of free access to the great center of European education. He sent his mind far back into the middle ages, when the Senate was held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and tried to picture the dirty little medieval town, with no High Street, and no great buildings, in which the scholars, mostly in their early teens, banded themselves together in houses to escape the anger of the townspeople, and the professors united to exclude from their number the charlatan or the incompetent; the scholar struggling to become a body corporate to learn, the professor a body corporate to teach. Before his eyes rose a vision of Chaucer's Clerke, the ideal scholar of that or any age, . . . who preferred to have twenty bookes clad in blak or read' at his bed's head than rich robes or gay sautrie . . . who spent all the money he got from friends on books and learning: . . . who spoke not a word more than was necessary."

"Old Chaucer's picture of the unworldly scholar came before our friend with such distinctness that his imagination was tinder to the great conception of Walter de Merton and caught fire with enthusiasm at its evolution. For it was Walter de Merton who in the thirteenth century gave a shape to the grouping of the scholars and teachers towards union and by so doing laid the foundation stone of University life. Merton was anxious to secure for the secular priesthood the academic advantages which were almost the monopoly of the religious orders. Merton's idea was based on the life in a monastery; but whereas the monks' time was mapped carefully out with ceremonial duties and religious obligations, or, as in some cases, with work at a handicraft, the time of his scholars was to be left free for the pursuit of learning. . . . They enjoyed all the advantages of a monastery, its seclusion, its corporate life, and were hindered by no monastic limitations. They seemed to stand in our friend's fancy in a brave position, unhampered by the world or the Church, neither in the place of the fighter nor in the haven of the peaceful man. Their fight was to conquer ignorance. Their quest was in search of knowledge. They were pioneers.

"And our friend watched, as he read, the actual buildings rise and learned how William of Wykeham found at last the perfect architectural expression for Merton's collegiate idea—the quadrangle, without which a college now is inconceivable. William of Wykeham's site for his New College was made difficult to handle by the line of the city wall; but over the initial difficulties he—another good pioneer—so skillfully triumphed that all later founders were glad to follow his magnificent example."

Lines Written Among the Euganean Hills

'Mid the mountains Euganean
I stood listening to the pæan
With which the legioned rooks did hail
The sun's uprise majestical;
Gathering round with wings all hoar,
Through the dewy mist they soar
Like gray shades, till the eastern heaven
Bursts, and then—as clouds of even
Flecked with fire and azure, lie
In the unfathomable sky—
So their plumes of purple grain,
Starred with drops of golden rain,
Gleam above the sunlight woods,
As in silent multitudes
On the morning's fitful gale
Through the broken mist they sail,
And the vapors cloven and gleaming
Follow down the dark steep streaming,
Till all is bright, and clear, and still,
Round the solitary hill.

Beneath is spread like a green sea
The waveless plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the vaporous air,
Islanded by cities fair;
Underneath day's azure eyes
Ocean's nursling, Venice lies.

—P. B. Shelley.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christlan Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month.

By Mail, Prepaid In Boston Postal District

Daily, one year, $7.25; six months, $3.65; three months, $1.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 3 cents.

Outside Boston Postal District

In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Panama, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, $5.00; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of $3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureau and Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Fifth Floor, Yale and Towne Bldg., 9 East 40th Street, New York.

Western Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

	In North America	To other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents
Up to 40 pages	3 cents	5 cents
Up to 48 pages	3 cents	6 cents

Should any reader of the Monitor wish to purchase this paper regularly at any particular news stand and be unable to procure a copy at that stand, prompt notification to the Circulation Department of the Monitor, stating the time of day and the place where request has been made, will be appreciated.

Opportunity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE ordinary sense of the word, opportunity represents the most elusive of human desires, the least possible to claim or to depend upon to any extent in one's experience. It would seem to be the will-o'-the-wisp of mortal existence, impossible to catch no matter how eagerly sought, lighting here and there at random, and thought to be as often passed by in disguise as received with conscious joy.

Under the white light of divine metaphysics it is found to be exactly the reverse, which is always the case when comparing material things with spiritual, for they are directly and inevitably opposed. When examined in the light of Truth, opportunity is found to be the awakening to the knowledge of ever-present good. Opportunity, then, in the true sense, is an entirely universal, impartial term. Let us think of God as infinite good, that is, good as all-presence, hence all-power, the only reality. God being also Spirit, or Mind, we must also think of Mind as infinite good, as knowing no evil. Hence, all of Mind's ideas, God's spiritual creation forever expressed, are good, "rejoicing the heart." Can any word, in this consideration, more fittingly express Spirit, infinite good, divine Mind, than Love,—the Father of all? Therefore, through a better understanding of Love we shall awake to real opportunity, spiritually manifested, and within the intelligent grasp of every individual. Mrs. Eddy, in her great work of demonstrating pure Christianity, and setting forth a religion of love, practical and adaptable to all the needs of humanity, as Jesus taught and demonstrated it, knew of the limitless benefits of an understanding of divine Love, and gave living water to many thirsting human hearts when she wrote, "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals. It is the open fount which cries, 'Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters.'" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 13.)

Christian Science also teaches that God is divine Principle, the creator expressed in His creation, through spiritual law. Thus we think of God as Truth, Life, and Love, governing all reality as divine Principle, and thereby establishing the harmony of man and the universe. Hence it is man's privilege to reflect good, Principle, in all of his affairs, since man is God's image, and can therefore never be really separated from the source of his being. When we think of God as perfect, or divine Mind, and realize that Mind can create only ideas of the same quality as and incapable of anything not contained in that Mind, we can plainly see that His idea, man, is wholly perfect, reflecting, as do the sun's rays reflect the sun, the nature and likeness of his Maker. The human mind rebels at the thought of perfection, because no erroneous belief can behold Truth and live, but it is true that all the issues of Life and reality are governed by divine Principle, which "is not mocked," and no good thing is withheld from those who understand and abide by the unchanging laws of harmony. The carnal mind or the material sense of things, is not put off at once, but opportunity and progress go hand in hand, and we must learn of real and eternal things, and give place to the true as fast as possible. In other words, God's laws are ever in operation, and are spiritually discerned. We must gradually lift thought from the false to the absolute, and so doing, are directly governed by Principle, necessarily including both opportunity and ability to comply with God's laws. Love cannot be deprived of the manifestation of love. This thought is expressed exactly on page 256 of Science and Health: "Progress takes off human shackles. The finite must yield to the infinite. Advancing to a higher plane of action, thought rises from the material sense to the spiritual, from the scholastic to the inspirational, and from the mortal to the immortal. All things are created spiritually. Mind, not matter, is the creator. Love, the divine Principle, is the Father and Mother of the universe, including man."

Human hopes and fears would, if they could, stifle opportunity. If regarded and obeyed, they would leave one in a waste, howling wilderness of turmoil and confusion, baffled and unsupported, with no haven in view. But the saving Truth of divine metaphysics has been restored to the world, teaching us to look away from material sense to Soul, to the things of God as real, potent factors in our everyday experience. Man, depending on God, finds true substance, the imperishable things of Spirit. God is divine Mind, and in proportion as we strive for that Mind to govern us which governed Christ Jesus,—he, who, more than all others was conscious of his divine sonship,—thought will be spiritually molded and purified, elevated to appreciate and grasp reality. Mrs. Eddy has beautifully and truly described our human pilgrimage, in likening it to the wanderings of the children of Israel, who finally found refuge in Truth. She says, "As the children of Israel were guided triumphantly through the Red Sea, the dark ebbing and flowing tides of human fear,—as they were led through the wilderness, walking wearily through the great desert of human hopes, and anticipating the promised joy,—so shall the spiritual idea guide all right desires in their passage from sense to Soul, from a material sense of existence to the spiritual, up to the glory prepared for them who love God." (Science and Health, p. 566.) The way, though narrow, leads ever to the promised joy, and treading trustfully therein, we shall realize more and more perfectly the ever-presence, the allness of good, and man's inalienable right of opportunity.

"'Mid the Mountains Euganean"

"When first I read Shelley's 'Lines in the Euganean Hills' the desire seized me to watch the sun rise over Northern Italy from the highest point of those volcanic hills," Margaret Symonds (Mrs. W. W. Vaughan) writes in "Days Spent on a Doge's Farm," and then she tells us of the day when her hopes were realized.

"At 2:30 we reached the top of Venda. . . . The moon sailed clear and very bright through a deep blue sky. Great planets and constellations were dimmed by her radiance."

"The top of Venda is very broad and flat. It is covered on the extreme summit by chestnut brush. . . . There, then, in the chestnut copse we watched the birth of day.

"After long waiting there came the dawn—a scarcely visible shimmer of white above the clouds in the eastern heaven: a thing which throbbed and trembled, seeming to shiver as it touched the reigning light of the moon. Even as you could not distinguish the exact birth of dawn, so it seemed impossible to trace its inevitable progress through the heavens. Only it struck me that for a minute the stars grew brighter, and everything became intensely cold and still. Then the wild thyme at our feet gave out a stronger scent, and one by one the watchers on the plain became aware of day. One by one church bells began to ring, till all the world seemed full of slow, sad, tinkling chimes, and the twittering of innumerable birds. Then these sounds died away."

"At last the sun clambered up over a bank of heavy cloud. . . . I think there was no detail which his gilded fingers did not handle. But it is impossible accurately to describe that spectacle, even though one watched it from the very center of a mighty amphitheater. Sitting on the highest point of the Euganean hills, I tried with all my might to mark the splendor of a sunrise in North Italy.

"First a vein of silver crept through the darkness along the western horizon: and that was the lagunes. Then against this line there started up a little hedge of inky needles: Venice and Chioggia; the Lido next showed black upon that glittering water. Above them all the dawn vanished into the sun."

"The moment was so fleeting one scarce caught it. One's eyes followed a pageant far more subtle than any shown by man. The plain for some few minutes was gray and void of detail till the sun rose upon it too, and first its rays caressed small wreaths of mist which had formed round the foot of every little hill, and then gilded the vapors rising from hot springs at Abano and Montegrotto. Lastly, they flooded the plain. The whole land caught the light; waters and mist, fields and trees, shone together in the great glory of the sun. To the northeast the Alps stretched back, row upon row. You could count their scars and crags, and all their . . . water courses, for in the whole air there was no mist. At a later hour these mountains vanished into purple shades, but at that instant their very hearts lay bare; and as for Padua, every minaret and dome stood out distinct. To the north were the Monti Berici. Each town and villa shone white among its trees. Thus three quarters of the horizon—the Adriatic, Tyrol, and Venetia—were absolutely clear, but Gromboolia had huddled herself in a sort of torpid owl light. It seemed a hopeless thing to seek for detail in that drowsy plain. As the sun came up the church bells ceased to ring. Though one could not see it, one felt that men's labor had begun in that great chessboard at our feet."

The Forests of the Oise

"Oh, for the cool grass and the deep glades of woods that have been woods for these two thousand years!" Madame Mary Duclaux (A. Mary F. Robinson) exclaims in her volume "The Fields of France."

"The lilies were all out when we drove through the woods at Chantilly. I had never seen such a sight, for we had not yet visited Compiègne, where they are still more profuse and, I think, of a larger growth. In the Hay-woods in Warwickshire they grow sparsely, in timid clumps; and how proud of them we were! But nowhere have I seen such a sheet of coy flowers as these. Anemones and tulips of Florence, tall jonquils of Orange, ye have a plenteous rival in the north! The whole way to Commelle the glades were sweet with lilies."

The forest at Compiègne, she says, is beautiful as Fontainebleau. "True, here are none of the wild romantic deserts, the piled crags hoary with juniper, the narrow gorges, and sudden summer vistas of Fontainebleau. The trees themselves have a different character. We find few of those great gnarled and hollow giants whose twisted arms make such uncanny shadows towards sunset in the Bas-Bréau. Here the oaks shoot up to an inconceivable height erect and branchless until they meet at last in a roof of verdure just tinged with April rose and gold. If Fontainebleau reminds us of a comedy of Shakespeare's, Compiègne has the noble and ordered beauty, the heroic sentiment of Racine. What solemn arches and avenues of beeches; what depths of forest widening into unexpected valleys, rippling in meadow-grass, where the hamlet clusters round its ruined abbey; what magical lakes and waters interchained, where the wooded hills shine bright in doubled beauty! Ah! Fontainebleau . . . is ignorant of lake and river. But Compiègne has the Oise and the Aisne and the Automne. Compiègne has its lakes and tarns, and pools innumerable, its seven and twenty limpid brooks, its wells and ripples in every valley-bottom. The loose soil, rich with this continual irrigation, teems with flowers. The seal of Solomon waves above the hosts of lily of the valley. The wood-strawberry and wild anemone enamel the grass with their pale stars. Here and there on the sandier slopes a deep carpet of bluebells, or at the water's edge a brilliant embroidery of kingcups give point to the sweet monotony of white and green, which vibrates from the flowers in the grass to the flowering may-bushes, to the acacias only half in blossom, and thence more faintly to the lady birch and beech with gleaming trunks and delicate foliage. White and green appear again in the wide sheets of water amid the shimmering woods. So I shall always think of the woods of Compiègne as of some paradise, too perfect for violent hue and passionate color— . . . sweet with all fresh pure scents, white with white flowers, and green with the delicate trembling green of April leaves."

"And this, I think, is the special beauty of France—her great and increasing stretches of woodland. Be they the merest coppices of scrub oak and hornbeam, yet are they haunted by the birds, starred in spring with primroses and dog-violets, oxlips and white wood-strawberries. And what tongue shall declare the majesty of the forest? I love the great freedom of the wild high mountain pastures, I admire the rich harvest of the lowland plain; but something deeper, and more secret—dating from the days before our ancestors were nomad shepherds or farmers on a forest clearing—a thrill primeval, is awakened in me by the rustle of the woods."

Science
And
Health
With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916

EDITORIALS

Rumania

THE orbit of the neutral nations grows steadily smaller. The latest recruit to the ranks of the belligerents is Rumania, and tomorrow if Monsieur Venizelos wins the elections, and if it is not too late, it may be Greece. Today, however, it is Rumania, and when, late on Sunday night, the news flashed over the wires to Sofia there must have been curious sensations experienced in the palace of King Ferdinand.

The decision of the Grand Council, at Bucharest, will not come as any surprise to the readers of this paper. They have known from the news published in our columns that a specific agreement has existed, for months past, between the Rumanian government and the Allies, and that the only unsettled point has been the exact date of entry. It was thought, at one time, that the 7th of August would prove the momentous day, but the workshops of the Allies were still engaged, when that moment came, in forging steel helmets for the Rumanian infantry, and so it was not until Sunday night that the Austro-Hungarian minister was summoned to the foreign office in Bucharest to learn the decision of the ministry.

There is no question, it may as well now be stated, that had it not been for the enforced retirement of the Russian armies last autumn, when four men were marching with one rifle, Rumania would have been committed to the struggle months ago. It was, however, no part of the policy of the Allies to permit Rumania to be crushed whilst they looked helplessly on, as happened in the case of Serbia, nor, indeed, had Rumania any intention of playing the martyr's rôle. The Rumanian government, as a matter of fact, learned a lesson in caution, from the Russian retreat and the fate of Serbia, which subjected it to some peculiarly plain speaking from the allied ministers. Caution it was quietly assured was one thing, but caution which assumed the form of an unwillingness to take any risks, in a war for great stakes, was perilously akin to timidity, and could only have the effect of a failure to take advantage of the tide which leads to victory. Such a failure, it was pointed out, might mean the loss of the golden opportunity, with the result that, with Russia over the Carpathians, her decision, one way or the other, would become a matter of no moment whatever to the Allies. So, when Russia came back into the Bukovina, Rumania took heart of grace, and filled in the date in the agreement with the Allies.

The prize which prompted the Rumanian decision was the Austrian province of Transylvania, and there unquestionably is not a particle of doubt in the minds of the statesmen in Vienna and Budapest that, if the Central Powers lose the war, Transylvania, the Rumania Irredenta, is as completely gone as the lands at the head of the gulf of Venice which form the Italia Irredenta. Against the realization of such a hope, and a hope so long deferred, Berlin and Vienna had little to offer. Their understanding with Ferdinand of Bulgaria precluded any hope of Rumanian expansion to the south or west. There remained only Bessarabia, and Bessarabia they freely offered. Bessarabia was, however, no set-off against Transylvania, nor was it any part of Rumania's foreign policy to convert Russia into an implacable foe. Besides, Bessarabia might be recovered by negotiation, but Transylvania, never. And so the die has been cast, and the fourteenth nation enters the war. Fire a pistol into the Balkan powder barrel, the old diplomatic phrase went, and you set the world afire. The old diplomacy was not so hopelessly wrong in that particular.

The additional amount of the world's area set on fire by the entrance of Rumania into the war will not be extensive, nor is the number of her fighting men overpowering, though the Rumanian army is, none the less, an admirably organized force, with traditions which number amongst them the famous incident of Gravitza. It is in her strategical position that the great advantage to the Allies really lies. The Russians have untold millions of men whom it is no more difficult to equip and to maintain in the field than the soldiers of Rumania. But the country is, for the purposes of the present war, the gateway at once to Transylvania and to Bulgaria. Passing through this gate the Allies have the power not only to force the Austrians to prolong perilously their already attenuated lines, but to threaten them, as well as the Bulgarians and the Turks in front and rear, or by forcing a passage somewhere in the direction of Kronstadt get behind the Austrians defending the Hungarian plains.

No man, not in the secrets of the allied war offices knows, it need hardly be said, what the strategical developments of the immediate future will be. But some things are obvious. An advance in the direction of Sofia would immediately threaten and, if successful, sever the communications between the Central Powers and Constantinople, as well as take the Bulgarians between the armies of the Tsar and the King of Rumania, on the one side, and those of the British, French and Serbians, under General Sarrail, on the other. Equally serious, if successful, would be an advance along the Danube in the direction of Belgrade, as this would again cut the communications of the Central Powers with Constantinople, and begin to threaten the Austrian forces, engaged with the Italians, from the rear.

All this, however, is in the nature of surmise, and history in the form of surmise is endowed always with a large mixture of the unprofitable. What is certain is that the strategical lines of the war are about largely to be recast, with results which must necessarily rest largely upon the chances of battle. That the recasting must be seriously to the disadvantage of the Central Powers is obvious, but the result remains still to be seen. We have reached, said a famous European statesman, only quite recently, to a representative of this paper, the most interesting moment in the prosecution of the war, and those who have been forming estimates of the future, without the advantage of knowing what is occurring, may possibly have occasion to revise those estimates.

United States Naval Bill's String

CRITICS of the administration for lending itself to what to them has seemed an extraordinary expansion of naval power and expenditure for the United States, must reckon with the fact that the bill carries provisions concentrating in a President's hand discretionary power to suspend the law such as never heretofore has been conceded to presidents by Congress. That is to say, the law has a string to it. It is not at all certain that the vast sum it sets apart for the navy ever will be spent. If, through international agreement, the victorious belligerents and the leading neutral nations of the world should come to a decision logically leading to disarmament, the President of the United States is empowered to halt construction of the vessels ordered by the national Congress. Once competitive armament for national ends is formally put under the ban, then the United States is to stop all preparedness "expenditures"; and the President is left with discretionary power to say when that day arrives.

Nor is this all. He need not wait for action by the other powers. He is authorized to take the initiative, presumably at the close of the war, though prior to that time, if he deems best, to call a conference of the nations, which will have for its duty consideration of disarmament and arbitration of international differences, the delegates then submitting the conference's recommendations to their several governments. In other words Congress, with the tacit approval of the state department and the administration, has practically defined a national policy which it hopes to see made effective following the war. While competition lasts, and while navies are relied upon to settle by force the status of nations and their commercial and military interests, Mr. Wilson is not willing to let the United States go unprepared or unequipped. Nor is he oblivious of the legitimate demands which adoption of the policy of the League to Enforce Peace would make upon the national naval and military force, should the United States' assent to the policy be formally given. On the other hand, he has insisted on freedom to check all naval expenditure not necessary for conservative national ends, should the external policy of the interested nations so order it that their navies began to shrink and disappear. Fortunately, Congress has wisely assented to this policy, so essentially pacific is the national Legislature in its aims, while at the same time in no mood to be caught napping if, at any time prior to such an international agreement, diplomacy should have to be backed up by use of force.

Ontario's Retreat Sought

A COMBINATION of previous steady education of the electors and wisdom born of the war led the province of Ontario to put a prohibitory law on its statute book. The hostile political and financial forces which a province so large, so well-to-do and so dominated by a city as Ontario is, can bring against a law of this kind, when proposed even as a measure of patriotism, are not to be underrated. Hence the greater significance of the victory at the polls by which the most progressive of the eastern Canadian provinces took its place by the side of the western provinces, and with which the cause of prohibition, as a Dominion measure, took a long step forward.

These same hostile forces have never ceased opposition to the law. They do not take the answer to be final, and, if they can, they will prevent the law being executed honestly and squarely, so as to bring it and the prohibition cause into disrepute. Signs now multiply showing that if they have their way the law will never become operative. They would repeal it before it becomes binding, and they are tempting the ministry in power to side with them in this attempt. Partisan exigencies are such that the scheme is attractive to some political leaders of the province, hence the rumors of retreat, and the rising up of the temperance forces in defense of the law. With them stand voters who, though not prohibitionists, nevertheless believe in fair play and a square deal and will not see the statute bandied about by politicians to suit their convenience or personal interests.

Ontario's prohibitionists fortunately seem to be aroused to the need of defensive and offensive action, and are letting it be known that any tampering with a law that has yet to be tested will bring down punishment upon politicians doing it.

The controversy will, it is to be hoped, end in a way to show just who really are friends of prohibitory law and enemies of the open saloon, and who are not. The contest will be watched in the west, where there is no hint of any return to a license system since the prohibitory laws became effective. A refusal by Ontario to test the law before repealing it would impair the western provinces' respect and deference for the province that has had a major share in Dominion expansion and political evolution.

Nation and Farmer

PRESIDENT WILSON has written to the chairman of the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives a letter which really is addressed to the farmers of the country. It records the constructive efforts of his administration in their behalf, planned for by a secretary of agriculture who has attended strictly to his work and left politics and advertising to others, and enacted by a Congress controlled by the rural South and the interior. This letter from the President, with later collateral documentary evidence and forensic eloquence, will have an influence in the coming election on what is known as the "farmer vote."

It is in the field of distribution, rather than of production, that the innovating acts of the agricultural department and of the lawmakers bid fair to be most enriching. The creation of a bureau of markets and organization, the aid to be given in uniform grading of staple crops, the indorsement given to the plan of officially licensed bonded warehouses, and issuance of reliable warehouse receipts, are signs of the new era which presage vast increase of income for the farmer, and equal stoppage of waste for the nation.

Add to these the federal aid road act, and the effect that this will have in reducing costs of transportation to the farmer, and in increasing the value of his property, and the federal rural credit banks, designed specially to diminish interest charges on farm property and to put the business of farm loans on a sound credit basis, and it will be seen that what may be called the national agrarian problem has not been evaded by the powers that be. There may not have been so much political agitation by the farmer during the last quadrennium as there has been during similar periods that might be mentioned. He has not had to campaign very hard to get all this, nor inveigh against Wall Street and urbanites in general. Like most other folk in the United States, the farmer has had other and graver issues to think of than how to get his own group interests buttressed up secure and safe. Nevertheless, the record of constructive legislation is there. Its intrinsic merits and its necessity as a form of "national preparedness," plus the fact that large men have shaped the policy in the cabinet and in Congress, account for the future which the farmers now face. Their present prosperity and their coming enhanced output and finer facilities for doing business are likely to make them conservative of political change now.

Abs'lom

FRANCE came to Morocco, and finding everything downside up, proceeded at once to turn everything upside down, and Morocco is receiving the changes with a general air of surprise at her own satisfaction.

Now, in the days before the French occupation, there dwelt in a certain seaside town far away down the coast, many long leagues from the taint of "brummagem," which, even in those days, was beginning to spread itself through Tangier, a Moor. In profession he was a shoemaker, or, more properly speaking, a slipper maker; for in Morocco, the slipper is, of course, the only wear. He was well known throughout the village where he dwelt for his cheerfulness. His was in many respects a remarkable cheerfulness. It was not that he was simply at peace with the world, one who received all men after a kindly fashion, and gave his neighbors cordial greeting as he passed down the shady side of the street. It was much more than this. It was rather that he was forever on the outlook for occasions for cheerfulness. He let nothing pass. He took note of this and that and, did it offer the smallest opportunity for cheerfulness, then straightway he took it to himself. There was a certain eagerness and expectancy about him. He seemed to detect the presence of a cheerful thing, even before it had actually taken shape, and did one tell him a piece of cheerful news, why, long before the relation was complete, his joy was bubbling over. He waited on every word. What a thing it was you were telling him! What a wonderful piece of news! Was ever anything so interesting? And so it all worked out well, and the camel was never really lost, after all. Just strayed off into the desert along the sand track a little way, and came back again in the evening. Indeed, a wonderful tale!

His name was Absalom, or rather Abs'lom. As has been said, he was a shoemaker. One day into the little bay on which the village was built there came a steamer from away to the north and cast anchor some distance from the shore. It came every so often, bringing certain goods, chiefly cotton things from Manchester, done up in canvas bales, and it took away hides and beans and what not. Its arrival was an occasion of special rejoicing for Abs'lom. Here, indeed, with all other joyful things, was now this other added blessing, the ship had come in again. And some passenger, no doubt, there was on board who would want to buy some slippers from him—a truly wonderful provision. What a joyous business it was making up a bundle of his wares! How he picked out the best and most brilliant! How good it was to walk down to the shore in the sunlight, and what a wonderful institution neighbors were and—dogs! Then his little boat, too; there it was waiting for him, drawn up out of the surf. It was good to push it down to the water, good to tumble his bundle on board, good to take the oars and pull through the blue waters out to the ship.

Then, as he drew near, what hailing there was, what flashlike pauses to wave a hand! What a wonderful thing a ship was! And then the crew, as they clustered round him, how splendid they were! What grand jokes those men must be making if he could only understand them. And then the passenger, a splendid passenger, one who desired above all things to buy slippers. He bought several pairs, but—he wanted a red pair, and there was no red pair to fit him. For Abs'lom was there here no cause for regret? Did this passenger who had bought all these slippers from him need one other pair, and that red? Then, certainly, he must have them, and would indeed have them. That was all. There was just one glance at the sun, and Abs'lom, explaining everything in a torrent of detail, was over the ship's side and into his boat. With one purpose he rowed to the shore, with one purpose made his way to his house, found a red pair of requisite size, and reaching his boat again, pulled once more for the ship. At all costs the passenger's great desire must be fulfilled. And now there came over the still water, the creak and clang of the anchor chain as it was hauled out of the deeps; but Abs'lom pulled on with never a thought save of the wealth of joy there would be in handing over those slippers, as he would most surely hand them over, to the passenger. So it came about that, just as the cry rang out from the bow to the captain on the bridge, that the anchor was up, Abs'lom reached the ship's side. And there, of course, was the passenger—what a splendid, alert fellow he was!—waiting for him, and he had the money ready wrapped in a ball of paper. How adroitly he dropped it into the boat, and how easy it was to throw up the red slippers to him! And then the to-do there was steadying the boat, and waving again and again, and avoiding the wake! And to think of it, that the passenger had got his slippers; but then, of course, he simply couldn't have missed getting them. What a truly wonderful world it all was!

Notes and Comments

AS LONG as George Rublee of the federal trade commission remains relatively indifferent as to the receipt of any salary from the government, and as long as Presidents Wilson continues to give him "recess" appointments, it does not appear what bellicose senators can do, unless they formally charge him with incapacity and prove it. On the contrary, all the facts point to exceptional efficiency. As public opinion is not all sympathetic with the obstruction which prevents confirmation of the commissioner by the Senate, it looks as if the Fabian policy of the President would win in due time. Then the nominee will get not only confirmation, but back pay of quite a tidy sum; for of course Uncle Sam does not expect a trade commissioner to go unpaid. "Business is business."

FRENCH earnestness and devotion, at the present time, has long since been put beyond question, as has also French confidence. New evidence of these qualities, however, especially of the last, is constantly coming in. Peace activities are being renewed, and plans are being formulated for all manner of developments after the war. Perhaps the most striking is the scheme for an exhibition at Paris, on a large scale, of decorative arts. The first exhibition has already been arranged for. It is to be held next year. France is certainly adhering well to its policy of allowing the war to interfere only so far as is wholly inevitable with the just development of the social and economic life of the country.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL was no friend of the Channel Tunnel scheme, which is again being so vigorously discussed in the United Kingdom. On an historic occasion, nearly thirty years ago, when it was being discussed in the House, Sir Edward Watkin had enthusiastically described how the mouth of the tunnel could be instantly blown up by simply touching a button. Lord Randolph could not resist the opportunity. "Imagine," he said, indicating the treasury bench with a sweep of the hand, "a cabinet council sitting in the war office around the button. Fancy the present cabinet gathered together to decide who should touch the button, and when it should be touched." The description was greeted with roars of laughter; but it is a pity that the end of it was lost. Winston Churchill records that his father intended going on to picture W. H. Smith moving "that the button be now touched."

STONE implements left by races which, in prehistoric times, inhabited the shore land of Argentina northward from Bahia Blanca are no longer to be left to casual exploration, but are to be systematically studied under the direction of the naturalist, Carlos Ameghino. Like objects of the same kind found in the Argentine mountain province, Rioja, they have no remarkable artistic value, and therefore they do not run the risk, after being brought to light, of being carried away for the aggrandizement of distant museums, as have many things unearthed from the Inca ruins of Peru and Bolivia. More probably, in the manner of relics of the Utah cliff dwellers, lately investigated under the direction of Professor Levi E. Young, they will be conserved for the cultural good of the residents of the district.

A DECREE issues from the National Association of Dancing Masters, in session at Chicago, that the old-fashioned waltz must supersede the trots, hops, skips, jumps, wabbles, paddles, waddles, wriggles, and so on, that for the last few years have been, so to speak, en règle. Thus, it will be seen, even fashions in dancing move in cycles. And if people must dance, perhaps it is just as well that they shall move in cycles also, rather than after the manner of foxes, squirrels, kangaroos, walruses and giraffes.

THE National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, through its publicity department, is warning the American public that "Prohibition, by throwing out of work more than one million people employed by the liquor and allied industries, would spell widespread disaster." Naturally, nothing is said here of the number of millions of people the liquor and allied industries have rendered more or less unfit for work, nor of the number of prisons, asylums and reformatories prohibition would eventually put out of business.

A MILWAUKEE contemporary of a recent date says, "The beautiful harvest moon is on the wane," and asks, "Have we all given ourselves up to the enjoyment of it?" This is a trifle premature. The beautiful harvest moon does not shine in the fullness of its beauty until close to the time of the autumnal equinox, and the next harvest full moon does not come until Sept. 11. So that Milwaukeeans, like the rest of us who are fond of the moonlight at its best, may still look forward to the harvest moon of 1916 with pleasant expectations rather than back to it with vain regrets.

IT IS announced by Chairman Willcox of the national Republican committee of the United States, that former President William Howard Taft will go on the stump for Charles Evans Hughes, making several speeches, probably in October. Nobody who has never been chairman of a party national committee in a presidential year can form anything like an adequate idea of the responsibilities the position involves. Chairman Willcox will now be compelled to give up a large part of his time to finding suitable stumps for Mr. Taft.